

THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 11. NO. 6.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MAR. 16, 1893.

TERMS-\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

For Bargains in Dress Goods

Call at . . .

Agency for Buttrick's Patterns.

IRVIN GRAY'S.

We are showing the most Complete Line of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS

Ever offered in Rhinelander.

WOOL DRESS GOODS

All the New Fashions and Shades.

WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES

An Elegant Assortment.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES

JACKETS, CAPES AND SHIRT WAISTS

Wait for them before purchasing. It will be money in your pocket.

John R. Binder is up north this week disposing of watches and jewelry.

April 28th is Arbor Day this year in Wisconsin. The day should be observed in Rhinelander, as it is in other cities.

Our merchants are improving their store rooms, and preparing for the excellent trade which they expect the coming season.

W. E. and A. W. Brown came up from Madison Saturday and spent the Sabbath with their families, returning Monday.

Our saw mills are all well stocked with logs and most of them will probably run day and night, thus necessitating two crews to a mill.

A message from Rhinelander yesterday brought news of late arrival in that prosperous city. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hall. All concerned are doing nicely.—Stevens Point Journal.

Everything indicates that the coming summer will be a very prosperous one in Rhinelander. It now looks as if there will be more building here than ever before in one season. Several substantial brick buildings will be erected on one of our business streets, and many nice residences will be built.

The press of this section is enthusiastic in its praise of Judge Webb, who seems to have the good will of all, and who will receive a rousing vote in this part of the state. He is a man for the people, a man for the position, and a man who can take care of the duties of a supreme court judge in a first-class manner.

The seventh winter meeting of the Wisconsin Press Association will be held at Madison March 29 and 30. The full meetings of the Association are for recreation and pleasure. At the winter meetings the practical every day business of newspaper publishers is discussed. Both meetings are productive of much good to the craft.

The town officers to be chosen at the spring election, April 4th are as follows: A chairman to succeed Amerson Brown; two members of side board, in place of Chas. Wilson and J. E. Hilber; a treasurer in place of Alex. Sutton; a clerk to succeed W. W. Carr; an assessor to succeed J. H. Hogan; one justice of the peace in place of E. D. Briggs.

Billy Beers returned to Madison Sunday night.

Monday morning Bera, the two-year old daughter of Mrs. W. A. Lane, died of scarlet fever. The cup of sorrow of the bereaved mother is indeed full to overflowing.

Louis Vetting is in town for a few days. He will move his family to State Line for the summer, where he will remain and look after the stock and logging outfit for Brown Bros.

W. S. Hidden, editor of the Sun Prairie Countryman, Sun Prairie, Wis., was in the city last week, the guest of C. C. Schockley and family.

The New North acknowledges a pleasant call from the gentleman.

Silverthorn & Co. have bought all the good lumber in stock of W. E. Kelley & Co., of Chicago, amounting to 400,000 feet. The lumber is in Brown & Robbins' yards, and they are shipping about three car loads daily.

The Antigo Special of last week, in an item in regard to an engineer on the Lake Shore road who stopped his engine and got off to remove an obstruction in the shape of a drunken man from the track, speaks of it as an act of humanity on the part of the engineer. We have no doubt but that others are of the same opinion.

Death of W. A. Lane.

As time passes by we are often called upon to chronicle the death of some unexpected one in the vigor of health and manhood. This time, a respected citizen in the person of W. A. Lane is taken. Feeling sick on Sunday of last week, said to a friend that he thought he would go home and doctor up a little. He was not obliged to take to his bed for a day or two, and indeed no one thought him in a dangerous condition until Friday, when he grew suddenly worse, and died Saturday morning about 2:30 o'clock.

Willard Adelbert Lane was born at Hixton, Jackson county, Wis., Sept. 23, 1866, and consequently was only 27 years of age at the time of his death. He moved to Clear Lake, Wis., in 1882, where he became acquainted with Miss Mamie Hill. They were married April 25, 1887, and came to Rhinelander Jan. 18, 1889, where he has resided until his death, March 1, 1893. A wife and four children are left to mourn the loss of his husband and father, and the sympathy of a host of friends and acquaintances here and elsewhere go out to them in this their great and terrible affliction—the loss of one who did everything he could to make them happy and contented at all times. He was the oldest son of G. W. and Laura Lane, of Ashland, who greatly mourn his death. They arrived before he died, but he was un-

conscious and did not recognize them.

Brown & Robbins have been giving their mill a thorough overhauling, and it is now in first-class shape, to start up just as soon as the ice is out of the pond. They have made extensive improvements throughout the mill, among which is the adding of a new Prescott band mill to take the place of the old band. They expect to saw about 25,000,000 this season. The firm has secured the services of Thomas J. Kelling, of Muskegon, Mich., who will have charge of the rotary filing room, and Mr. Kingsbury, of Stevens Point, who will attend to the band filing rooms.

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conscious and did not recognize them.

Owing to the fact that three of his children were sick in the house with scarlet fever at the time of his death it was impossible to hold a public funeral, but a large number of friends gathered outside and a short service was conducted by Rev. D. C. Savage, Sunday afternoon, when they all followed the remains to the grave. The Lodge of Maccabees, of which order he was an honored member and held a high office, had charge of the funeral. Amid the tears and sorrows of surviving relatives and friends, his body, by the hands of sympathizing Brethren has been lowered to the narrow confines of the tomb. No words of adequate consolation can be offered to those who mourn.

Talks With Girls.

One thing Aunt Betty can say, she is greatly attached to her audience. Whether the attachment is mutual is question which has bothered her considerably. Sincere mutual attachments are, if not rare, at least not so numerous as they ought to be in this world. The world may, as some assert, be growing better; but it certainly is growing more selfish. At the present rate of decrease, disinterestedness will soon be reduced to a minimum. I hope it will not be so with you, my dears. Selfishness is a mischievous imp. It is ever the messenger of darkness and the tempter to evil. There is only one way to keep it out: that is always to have a bright, pure place in your heart where the Angel of Duty can come in and abide. You know that even now there are persons who believe in wearing charms against disease and witchcraft. Now there really is such a thing as a charm against the evils that assail the moral nature. It is an infallible charm. If rightly worn and managed there is nothing that can contaminate the wearer. That charm is simply the word "duty." That covers everything. There is no need to have it written and hung round your neck. No necessity for placarding it in your homes. Indeed such disposition of it would be entirely ineffectual. You must have it graven on your hearts. You must never forget for a moment that it is there; and whenever danger threatens or temptations assail you, just read your charm and pronounce the word, with a full surrender to its magic, and you are safe.

There is no situation in life where you will need this amulet more than

when enjoying the amusements about which we have been talking. I hope you will not infer from the tenor of our conversations upon this subject that, for the sake of amusement, there should be any laxity in moral or religious life. Not one jot or tittle.

Nothing could be more dangerous. That Angel of Duty is a delicate and sensitive creature. She will stay with you as long as you keep her in habitation. But she is easily grieved and frightened away. While she is ever a willing guest, she will not remain one moment after her welcome expires. While she stays she will sympathise with life's sorrows, applaud its triumphs, repair its failures and sanctify its lighter moods. But once expelled, it is hard to lure her back from her flight.

So, while opening the door for all the innocent enjoyments of life, I would have you never lose sight of its serious aspects. They are the most important. Amusements are good, indeed necessary. Relaxation is a necessity. But remember that the higher life is the better life. Beware of the excesses of social enjoyment. Don't let its sensuous music lull you to sleep. Give to society only what you can safely spare. Give it nothing that will impair your strength, diminish your self-respect or interfere with your life purpose. Whatever evil society may issue to you, meet it with this question: "Will duty permit it?" If it will, respond; if not, decline. That way lies safety. Never cease striving for the better things of this life, for in attaining them you are preparing for the good things of the other life. Brave things are done both by ascent and denial. That person is the bravest who is most prompt and free with "yes" or "no" as duty dictates. As William Watson says:

"Naught nobler is than to be free;
To think of us and ours are free because
In amplitude of liberty;
Their joy is to obey the laws;
From servitude to freedom's name;
Free thou thy mind in bondage pent;
Denote the flesh, and proclaim
The things that are more excellent."

And in appropriate dust be heralded
That dust, punctilious and whom they
That fall their tiny clasp the world
Serve and obsequiously obey;
Who con the ritual of gloomie;
With blade to one dead likeness bleed,
And never ev'n in dreams have seen
The things that are more excellent."

To dress, to call, to dine, to break
No canon of the social code.
The date news that taupies make,
The little demagogue of Mode—
How many a sot nor these things live.
With plausis pose, grave intent!
While Nature carelessly doth give
The things that are more excellent."

AUNT BETSY.

The Up and Down of Fortune.

The new democratic senator from North Dakota is an example of the queer turns of fortune which men sometimes experience in this remarkable country of ours. For a long period of time, it seems, he was content to live in modest retirement from public view. It required the united dynamical power of the great tariff reform wave and the Populist cyclone which swept over the treeless expanses of Northern Dakota last year to lift him to the surface and bring him to the front.

When the news of his election to the United States senate, which, according to Mr. Adlai Stevenson, is "the most distinguished body of men on earth," was transmitted to the country his name was generally new to the people. In most parts of the Union nobody remembered to have previously heard of him. There was, however, an exception. In the city of Washington it was familiar to many people, and the announcement that he was coming as a United States senator, to be one of the pillars of the new administration, caused something of a sensation. It had been a long time since they had heard from him, but the old residents remembered him and told a strange story respecting him.

They say that fifteen years or so since, back in the seventies, he lived in Washington, and was the cashier of one of the banks. In the progress of time a shortage was discovered in the bank funds, and it was found that the cashier had been speculating and had appropriated and lost between \$90,000 and \$40,000 of the bank's money. The cashier betook himself to parts unknown, but, luckily for the bank, had a wealthy father-in-law who made up the missing sum. Hence the absconding cashier was not pursued, and the memory of the affair had almost passed out of mind when it was vividly revived by the news that the principal actor in it was about to return, after years of obscurity, in triumph to his old home as a member of "the most distinguished body of men on earth." The new states are turning out some remarkable personages to help make laws for us.—Sentinel.

The weekly cake sale of the Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. church will be held Saturday, the 8th inst., from 2 to 5 p. m. at the Potter Drug Co.-Dairy's store.

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RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Second Session.

The Senate on the 4th passed the last of the appropriation bills, and after thanking the senators for their uniform courtesy Vice President Morton declared the session of the Fifty-second congress adjourned sine die. The oath of office was then taken by Vice President Stevenson. In the house the customary resolution of thanks was tendered to Speaker Crisp, after which that official declared the house of representatives adjourned sine die.

U. S. Senate in Extra Session.

In extra session on the 6th the senate confirmed the cabinet appointments made by President Cleveland. Senator Sherman introduced a joint resolution, which was read on the table, which proposes that the terms of office of president and vice president of the Fifty-fourth congress shall continue until noon of the 30th of April, 1887; that the senators whose terms would expire on the 6th of March, 1887, shall continue in office until noon of the 30th of April, and that that time shall hereafter be substituted for the 6th of March as the commencement and termination of the official terms of the president, vice president, senators and representatives in congress. The present roll of the senate shows 44 democrats, 39 republicans, 1 popular, independent and 1 farmers' alliance and three vacancies.

The following nominations were sent to the senate on the 9th by the president: Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, to be assistant secretary of state; Robert A. Maxwell, of New York, to be fourth assistant postmaster general; Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana, to be minister to Mexico; and Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, to be consul general at London. A message was received from the president withdrawing the Hawaiian treaty, which has been pending. Adjourned until the 13th.

DOMESTIC.

In a smash-up in the Little Miami railway yards in Cincinnati Joseph Lee, Charles Walker and Patrick Donnelly were fatally injured.

The works of the Kirkham Art Tile & Pottery company at Barberville, O., were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$240,000; insurance, \$165,000.

This fire loss in the United States and Canada for February amounts to \$9,919,000, being about \$2,000,000 less than the total for February, 1886.

FRANK ECK, of Wichita, Kan., murdered his wife and then cut his throat from ear to ear in a hotel in Chicago. Jealousy was the cause.

WAR has been declared on the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers by the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan railroad.

JAMES BAILEY, aged 67, a well-to-do farmer of Durham, Conn., was killed and his daughter fatally injured by the cars at railway a crossing.

Over 300 families were rendered homeless and destitute in two districts of Lauderdale county, Miss., by the recent cyclone.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON was tendered a grand reception upon his arrival home in Indianapolis.

HARRY TEMPLE, president of the First national bank at Lexington, Neb., and his wife were fatally ill, the result of eating poison which their child playfully placed on meat afterwards eaten by its parents.

A SUCCESSION of severe earthquake shocks was felt at Portland, Ore., and one building was wrecked.

The switchmen on all the railway lines running into Chicago have demanded an increase in wages.

REPORTS from all sections in the lake shore peach belt in Michigan say that the yield this season will be the largest for a number of years.

A BILL making gambling a felony was passed by the Oklahoma legislature.

At the last session of the Fifty-second congress 425 house bills and 225 senate bills and joint resolutions became laws, making 650 acts put on the statute book; as the result of the work of congress.

A POLL of the new United States senate has been taken by reporters on these questions: The repeal of the Sherman law, repeal of the McKinley tariff and Hawaiian annexation. Of the 33 senators in Washington 39 favor and 23 oppose the repeal of the Sherman law, 16 being noncommittal; 41 favor and 33 oppose repeal of the McKinley tariff, while 40 favor and 20 oppose the annexation of Hawaii.

A POLICEMAN at Allegheny City, Pa., found in a clump of bushes the bodies of James Hill and Rose Rutzeler with their throats cut. Whether it was a case of murder or suicide was unknown.

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT REINHART was elected to the presidency of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road in place of Alton Marvel, deceased.

The town of Clark, Mo., was almost totally destroyed by fire.

The firm of Stich Bros., wholesale batters in New York, failed for \$175,000, and on account of the suspension Julius Stich, the senior member, shot himself dead.

FRANK STENSEL and Mrs. Anastasia Bieschke were convicted in Chicago of the murder of John Bieschke, the woman's husband, and each sentenced to a term of forty years in the penitentiary.

Mrs. JOHN J. JOOLS and her 15-year-old daughter were burned to death near Mount Juliet, Tenn.

W. L. WILKINS, considered a wealthy capitalist, left Sioux City, Ia., owing over \$60,000 to creditors.

AUSTIN GIBBONS defeated Milt Daly in the thirty-first round in a fight at New Orleans for a purse of \$20,000.

The telephone patents through which the Bell Telephone company has controlled the telephone business of the country for the last twelve years has expired.

HUGH F. DENISSEY, district master workman of the Knights of Labor, and Robert Beatty, convicted of the Homestead (Pa.) poisonings, were taken to the penitentiary to serve their sentences of seven years each.

Rev. S. H. BUCHANAN, of the board of trustees of the Arkansas insane asylum, has confessed to the embezzlement of \$15,000 and been dismissed from the ministry by the presbytery.

Most of the inauguration sightseers have departed from Washington, but it is estimated that they have left behind them as a substantial remainder of their visit at least \$2,500,000.

The officials and employees of the agricultural department met at the residence of their late chief, ex-Secretary Rusk, and presented him with a solid silver service of five pieces.

The United States navy gets three gunboats as the result of the conference on the naval appropriation bill. The boats are to be about 1,200 tons displacement each and to cost, exclusive of armament, within \$400,000 each.

A severe earthquake shock was experienced in the central portion of New York city and along Long Island.

The steamship *Pikkuheimi*, from Hamburg, arrived at Baltimore with the German government's exhibit for the world's fair.

MANY MONTGOMERY, a domestic in the employ of Thomas W. Corcoran in Pullman, Ill., was brutally outraged and murdered by a burglar.

The steamship *Runic*, of the White Star line, arrived in New York, bringing no news of her sister ship, the *Narwhal*, now twenty-two days overdue. It was thought the *Narwhal* with her entire crew of seventy had gone to the bottom.

ALL the union engineers on the Toledo & Ann Arbor railway went on a strike, tying up all trains except those carrying the mails.

THE directors of the Western Union Telegraph company in annual meeting in New York elected T. T. Eckert president in place of Dr. Norvin Green, deceased.

EMMETT DALTON, last of the Dalton gang, in court at Independence, Kan., pleaded guilty to murder and was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

BON FITZSIMMONS knocked out Jim Hall in four rounds at New Orleans, winning a purse of \$40,000.

L. K. Forni was hanged at Magnolia, Miss., for the murder of Marshal R. A. Clay about a year ago.

GEORGE and Joseph Watkins, father and son, cotton raisers of Arkansas, were drowned in the Red river while bathing.

A CAPITALIST at Youngstown, O., said that all the money had been raised by personal friends to pay Gov. McKiernan's indebtedness caused by his indorsement for Robert L. Walker.

WHITE Jasper Young, of Brazil, Ind., was teasing his wife by snapping a revolver in her face, which he supposed to be empty, the weapon was discharged and Mrs. Young was fatally wounded. The couple had been married only a short time.

MRS. U. S. GRANT, the widow of Gen. Grant, has sold her New York home for \$30,000 and has begun negotiations for the purchase of the Blaine house in Washington, where she intends to make her home in the future.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has definitely decided and has authorized his cabinet ministers to announce to applicants for appointments that all officials now in office against whom no charges are made will be permitted to hold till their commissions expire.

THE grand jury at Atlanta, Ga., indicted for murder Julia Force, who recently killed her two sisters.

The general managers of the twenty-three railroads centering in Chicago announced that they could not and would not grant the increase in wages demanded by the switchmen on their lines.

MRS. ERICIA WOODS and four children who attempted to cross Cedar creek at Glenford, Ga., were drowned.

An earthquake shock did considerable damage in the city of Kalway, N. J., and vicinity.

JUDGE WEBER filed decisions in the celebrated tax title cases at Redwood Falls, Minn., by which title sharks are recognized by the law and more than a thousand acres of land are wrested from innocent settlers.

STARSHIPS show that in the United States and Canada six out of every ten men who have reached the age of 30 are unmarried.

A PASSENGER train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad crashed into a freight train at Chadwick Junction, Pa., killing Engineer Phillips and injuring several passengers.

The ministers at San Antonio, Tex., have inaugurated a crusade against the opening of saloons there Sunday.

Mrs. J. D. Klemm, of Omaha, started the kitchen fire by the aid of kerosene, which exploded, probably fatally burning herself, her husband and three children, besides destroying the house and all its contents.

MR. SATOLOV has restored to W. S. Bowen, of West Chester, Pa., his pew in the church which was taken from him six years ago because he refused to send his child to the parochial school.

WHILE fording Little Rock creek near Hinckley, Ill., Henry Binder and H. Carlson, two well-to-do farmers, were caught in the ice and drowned.

THE first of a series of gigantic real estate frauds, involving St. Paul, Chicago, New York and eastern Kentucky people, has been unearthed at St. Paul, Minn., and J. H. Cole, the alleged principal in the rascality, was under arrest.

THE mail train on the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan railroad was ditched a short distance out of Ann Arbor, Mich., by wreckers, but no one was injured.

IN a fire at Danville, Tenn., two business houses, the depot, express and ticket offices and a large number of buildings were destroyed. The loss aggregates \$100,000.

PRESIDENT PALMER of the world's fair stated in New York that the closing of the exposition on Sunday was undoubtedly a settled fact.

THE Massachusetts legislature has passed a bill making eight hours a day's work for state, city and town employees.

ALL the buildings on the extensive stock farm of George O. Wilson at Lock Haven, Md., were burned and forty-five valuable horses perished. The total loss was \$100,000.

ANOTHER Chinese highbinder was broken out in San Francisco, and the results have been two Chinamen killed and three wounded.

The time for the great naval review has been fixed as follows: At Hampton Roads April 17; in New York April 27. The Kentucky legislature has passed a bill prohibiting barbers from working on Sunday.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

AT noon on the 4th in Washington Grover Cleveland was inaugurated as twenty-fourth president of the United States. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Fuller immediately after the new president had delivered his inaugural address.

H. MCCORKLE was inaugurated at Charleston as governor of West Virginia.

LEE MANTLE (rep.), of Butte, has been appointed United States senator from Montana by Gov. Rickards.

JOSIAH QUINCY, of Massachusetts, was formally tendered the position of assistant secretary of state by Secretary Gresham, which he accepted.

AT the members of President Cleveland's cabinet took the oath of office and assumed control of their various departments.

WILLIAM GARDNER, said to have been the oldest mason in the United States, died in Portland, Ore., aged 97.

COT. O. A. TAFT, for many years one of the most famous and best known hotel men in the country, died in Boston, aged nearly 70 years.

AFTER taking 100 joint ballots the Washington legislature adjourned sine die without choosing a successor to United States Senator John B. Allie, whose term expired March 4.

The legislature of Kansas passed the Australian ballot law.

MAJ. B. W. WOODRUFF, for thirty years a prominent figure on the American turf, died at his residence in Chicago, aged 50 years.

MRS. MARY SMITH died at her home in New York city, aged 107 years. Mrs. Smith was born in Ireland in 1786 and came to New York in 1843.

FOREIGN.

ADVICES from Madagascar bring news of the weeks of the French dispatch boat *La Bonnefond* near the French island of St. Marie. Twenty-nine of the crew were lost.

A HURRICANE at Tamatave, on the east coast of Madagascar, wrecked several vessels and many sailors were drowned. Buildings were also leveled and many lives were lost.

OVER 300 persons were frozen to death in China during the past winter.

JAMES DUNCAN and Engineer Leggett were killed and another man named Mackenzie fatally injured by the explosion of a boiler at Marthaville, Out.

The marriage of Miss May McClellan, daughter of the late Gen. George B. McClellan, with Paul Desprez, attaché of the French legation at Washington, took place in Paris.

THE king and queen of Portugal and Arch Duke Louis, of Austria, arrived in Rome to attend the silver wedding of the king and queen of Italy.

IN a conflict between troops and peasants at Gornjashitz, Servia, ten of the peasants were killed and seven others were wounded.

Mr. GLADSTONE says that not only local option but Sunday closing of saloons is receiving consideration by her majesty's government.

THE general managers of the twenty-three railroads centering in Chicago announced that they could not and would not grant the increase in wages demanded by the switchmen on their lines.

SAMUEL C. COXINS, of Toronto, Ont., claims to be Charlie Ross, who was abducted from the residence of his father, Christian K. Ross, of Philadelphia, July 1, 1874.

LATER.

A SERIOUS and painful accident caused by an avalanche of snow and ice from the roof of the Northwestern Cordage works, St. Paul, occurred the 10th, in which three men were seriously injured and one was slightly bruised. The injured men were in the employ of the cordage company and were engaged in unloading a freight car standing on a side track at one end of the building and directly underneath the overhanging roof. They were John Marks, Wm. Lehman, John Foley and Joseph Mean.

THE officials of the United States mint in Philadelphia, the 12th, held the largest amount of bar silver ever stored in one mint in the United States. The quantity is 110,000,000 ounces, or fully enough, with the usual alloy, to make 150,000 silver dollars.

THE New Jersey legislature has passed a law prohibiting winter racing.

REPORTS from the North and South Platte country received at railroad headquarters at Omaha, the 11th, show that the heavy rains are playing havoc with the railroad property along the North Platte, South Platte and Loup rivers; bridges being torn from their moorings by the drifting ice and gorges, damming the water so that tracks are inundated and some parts abandoned.

THE farmers of Polk county, Ia., have started an anti-good roads organization. They are not opposed to good roads, but they want to know who will foot the bills.

BY the death of Wm. Farwell, of the Pleasant Mills Printing company of Philadelphia, Cecilia Hibbs Farwell comes into a fortune. Miss Hibbs a year ago was a typewriter for Farwell and married him, although he was 55 years old and she only 22. Farwell left his fortune of \$300,000 to his wife.

Z. S. KEYS of Chicago, the night of the 11th, while in a fit of drunken rage, shot his wife and a neighbor, Mrs. Mary Weir, and then tried to put a bullet into his own brain. It is thought that none of the shots will prove fatal.

THE Chicago switchmen decided, the 12th, that they would remain at work.

THE legislature of California, the afternoon of the 11th passed resolutions to move the capitol from Sacramento to San Jose. The action, though hasty, appears to have been earnest. The immediate animus of the resolution was an article in a Sacramento evening paper headed, "Thank God the Legislature Will Soon Adjourn," and professing to recite various misdeeds and mistakes of the legislators.

IN ASHES.

ONE of Boston's Most Valuable Blocks Destroyed by Fire, Causing a Property Loss Estimated at \$4,500,000.—Two Lives Lost, and It Is Feared the Death Is Not Yet Much Larger.—Many Persons Injured.—Thrilling Scene of Rescue.—Family Stricken Isolated Jump from Six-Story Windows.

BOSTON, March 11.—One of the most destructive fires in the history of Boston, next in magnitude to the famous one of Thanksgiving day, 1888, and in the same district, broke out shortly after 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, and before it was placed under control, three hours later, had burned over more than a square, had reduced to ashes several of the magnificent new buildings recently completed on the territory burned over three and a half years ago, had consumed property valued by a conservative estimate at \$4,500,000, had been attended by scenes of panic and distress never before equaled in the memory of citizens now living, and had destroyed at least two, and perhaps many, human lives, and mangled or maimed at least thirty persons, some of whom will die of their injuries.

At 4:25 o'clock the alarm was rung in from box 52. It was soon followed by a second and then a general alarm. The flames broke out in the toy department of Horace Par

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER - WISCONSIN.

Cousin Fred.



It was a stormy twilight in February, the air full of the dreary atmosphere of a newly fallen snow, the huge pine trees of the northern woods writhing themselves about like giants in extremis, and the Maryville stage had just come in with two passengers.

Ladies, both of them; one, apparently thirty years old, the other, scarcely seventeen; and as they sat there warming themselves by the hotel fire, the landlord touched his wife's shoulder, and whispered to her: "Furniture turned pale.

"Genevieve!" cried she. "You can't mean that!"

"Poor little Genevieve!" consoled Genevieve. "But you will not lose your home. You must come and live with me and Charley."

"I could not do that," said Genevieve, giddy and confused with the unexpected succession of startling news.

"I heard the old housekeeper talking to the coachman, when I was waiting down behind the shrubbery, for Capt. Allaire to come," said Genevieve, with a nod of her pretty head. "She said that he had told her himself and had instructed her what rooms to prepare and what alterations to make in the household arrangements for his coming marriage."

"I wonder who it can be?" said Genevieve, sadly. "Miss Hilyard, of course," said Genevieve, "or else that beautiful Mrs. St. Dean. But the least thing he could have done was to have confided in us, I think, and that's one reason I decided to elope. And Charley is coming up this evening, and we are to take the train to St. Vincent, and, oh! dear Jenny," with a burst of sparkling tears, "the world is so full of happiness to me!"

Cousin Fred listened very philosophically to Genevieve's confession, half an hour later.

"Married, are you?" said he. "Well, if you had asked my advice, I should have given a contrary verdict. But, as you didn't consult me, I shall have to be like the 'heavy fathers' on the stage and give you my blessing. Alaire is a clever fellow enough, although he has been very gay, and I hope you will steady him down, at last."

So, the newly-married pair went away, as thoughtlessly happy as two school children out for a picnic, and Genevieve was left alone with Fred, to wonder how she could best break to him the resolution at which she had arrived. For she knew that she could never remain at the Hill when beautiful Mrs. St. Dean or Alibia Hilyard should either of them be the mistress of the house.

"It would kill me," she thought, clasping her hands. "Yes, it would kill me!"

Mr. Barnet had turned kindly to her, and led her to a seat beside the window.

"You are pale, Genevieve," he said. "Your hands are as cold as ice. Surely, you do not talk this mad freak of little Gypsy's so bitterly to heart? Never fear for her; she's a butterfly who will sip honey from all life's garden ground. Her nature is light and frosty; far different, Genevieve, from yours. Sit down, little cousin; I have much to say to you."

"Now," thought poor Genevieve, with her color changing from scarlet to white, "now it is coming! I shall be politely dismissed from the only home I have!"

"Genevieve," said he, "do you think it would be a wild and foolish dream for me to think of marriage?"

"You? Oh, no," she answered, trying to smile.

"But I am three and thirty."

"You are only in the prime and fullness of life," she responded, "for a man. With women," sighing softly, "everything is so different. But, Cousin Fred, if you really intend marrying—"

"I really do," he said, smiling gravely. "Then I shall not be longer in your



"DO YOU REALLY MEAN ME?"

way," she said, valiantly. "I will leave Barnet Hill at once."

"But that's just what I don't want you to do, Genevieve," he said, with her hand still closely held in his. "Dear, solemn little woman, is it possible that you don't comprehend what I mean?"

"You think," with a startled look, "that I can be useful about the house?"

"Must I say it in so many words, Genevieve?" he asked. "Shall I go down on my knees, like the heroes of romance, and say: 'Sweetheart, will you be my wife?'"

"Half a dozen times," said Barnet, "but she only laughs at me."

Genevieve was silent. She wondered if popular rumor was correct, and whether Barnet really did love little Genevieve so hopelessly, so dearly.

Genevieve came home late that evening in the rosy sunset, with scarlet wildflowers in her hair.

"I have been to the village," she said, "with Capt. Allaire."

"Oh, Genevieve!" pleaded the elder sister. "When Fred thinks—"

"I don't care what Fred thinks," interrupted the beauty, with a toss of her head. "Lies! Genevieve, I have a secret to tell you: I was married to Capt. Allaire this afternoon."

THE SCALE OF JUSTICE.

Little Things Which Operated to Save or Take Away Life.

The question whether the person who fires a gun or pistol at another during a dark night can be identified by means of the light produced in the discharge has long interested medical minds. The question was first referred to the class of physical science in France, and they answered it in the negative. A case attending to show that their decision was erroneous was subsequently reported by Fodere. A woman positively swore that she saw the face of a person who fired at another during the night surrounded by a kind of glory and that she was thereby enabled to identify the prisoner. This statement was confirmed by the deposition of the wounded man.

A case is quoted by Bonblancque in which some police officers were shot at by a highwayman on a dark night. One of the officers stated that he could distinctly see from the flash of the pistol that the robber rode a dark-brown horse of remarkable shape about the head and shoulders, and that he had since identified the horse in a London stable. This evidence was accepted, for it was considered more satisfactory than that of the man who swore that he recognized a robber by the light produced by a blow on his eye in the dark.

In a case of murder by strangulation the woman who perpetrated the crime had been a nurse in an infirmary and accustomed to lay out dead bodies. After the murder she carried out unthinkingly her professional practice by smoothing the clothes under the body of her victim, placing the legs at full length, the arms out straight by the side and the hands open. The doctor who was called in at once declared such a condition of the body was inexplicable on the supposition of suicide, considering the amount of violence that must have attended the strangulation.

In another case the criminal had attempted to make the death appear like the act of suicide by placing the lower end of the rope near the hand of the deceased, but he selected the left hand, whereas the deceased was right-handed, and he did not leave enough rope for either hand to grasp in order to produce the very violent constriction of the neck which had been caught by the two coils on the rope. A surgeon pointed out these things. Both criminals confessed their crimes before execution.

An escaped convict was on trial before a French court and the question turned upon his identity with a prisoner known to have been tattooed. There was no appearance of colored marks upon his arm, and the question submitted to M. Leroy, a medical expert, was whether the man had ever been tattooed. M. Leroy applied strong friction to the skin of the man's arm. This had the effect of bringing out white lines as scratches, with a slight bluish tint. By this means the word "Sophie" was plainly legible in white marks on the reddened skin. This proved the identity of the convict and he was released.

A trial took place at the Old Bailey in London at which the late Mr. Carpe, the surgeon, was able to rescue a man who was wrongly charged with being a convict and with having unlawfully returned from transportation. The chief clerk of Bow-street police station produced a certificate dated seventeen years before of the conviction of a person, alleged to be the prisoner, under the name of Stuart. The governor of the jail in which Stuart was confined believed the prisoner to be the person who was then in his custody. The guard of the hulks to which Stuart was consigned from the jail swore positively that the prisoner was Stuart. On cross-examination of the guard he admitted that Stuart had a wen on his left hand, and so well marked was it that it formed a part of his description on the books of the convict hulk. The prisoner said his name was Stippler; he denied that he was the person named Stuart, but he could not bring forward any confirmatory evidence because such a number of years had elapsed. The recorder was proceeding to charge the jury when the counsel for the defense requested permission to put a question to an eminent surgeon, Mr. Carpe, who happened to be in court. He deposed that it was impossible to remove such a wen as had been described without leaving a mark or cicatrix. Both hands of the prisoner were examined, but no wen nor any mark of a wen having been removed was found.

The importance of examining closely the hair found on weapons was shown in a case in which a hatchet, having clotted blood and hair adherent to it, was produced as evidence against a prisoner suspected of murder in a little country town. It was found under his bed. This, with other circumstantial evidence, had turned public opinion strongly against the prisoner, but when the hair was examined by a microscopist who had chanced to be in the court-room it was found not to be human, but that of some animal. This circumstance led to a more complete sifting of the evidence, and the accused was acquitted. It turned out that he had killed a dog with the hatchet, and had carelessly thrown the weapon under the bed. So his life literally hung on a hair.—*Toronto Mail*.

American Public Libraries.
Our public libraries in this country beat the world, but there are certain advantages in an institution like the London library, a subscription concern which we may well envy. It is an institution of eminent respectability, for Lord Tennyson was its president, Mr. Gladstone one of its vice-presidents, and Sir John Lubbock and Lord Rosebery are of its trustees. For three pounds a year one obtains the privilege of this splendid library of one hundred and fifty thousand volumes, and may take out ten volumes if he is a town member and fifteen if he lives in the country—of course with all the usual reading-room privileges of a great library.—*Chicago Herald*.

"Well, there is hope for the oldest of old maids now that our Jenny is married!"

For this seventeen-year-old beauty could hardly realize that true love exists for anyone over twenty years old.—*Amy Randolph, in N. Y. Ledger*.

PITH AND POINT.

The easiest thing for a loafer to do is to find fault with busy people.—Ran's Horn.

The greatest part of a self-willed man's estate usually goes to the lawyers.—*Troy Press*.

"Gazzam is going to spin us a yarn." "How do you know?" "He is knitting his brow."—*Waif*.

Out of Sight.—*Would-be Tragedian*.

"What do you like me in best?" Caustic Critic.—"The wings."—*Puck*.

The pen is mighty, and some persons carry around suggestions of the one they live in, wherever they may go.

—Truth.

A man is never quite successful in concealing his love for a woman till after he has married her.—*Elmira Gazette*.

—She—"Don't you think D'Auber's pictures of animals are natural?" He—"They are certainly beastly."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

—It is better to give than to receive." This is especially true with regard to sarcastic remarks of a personal nature.—*Boston Transcript*.

About the first thing one has to do when he starts out to attend to his own business is to leave the business of other people alone.—*Galveston News*.

—"I've decided to go to the masquerade ball. Now, what would you suggest as a perfect disguise?" Totten—"Go as a gentleman."—*Inter-Ocean*.

—"I always weigh my words," said the Boston lady. "You must need lay-scales for some of them," replied her impertinent neophyte.—*Washington Star*.

—"What makes you think the world is changing?" "Why, I've had a bad cold for two whole days and nobody has offered me a sure cure for it."—*N. Y. Press*.

—"Uncle, do dogs get married?" "No, my child, certainly not." "Then what right has Nettie to growl at Rover while they are eating their breakfast?"—*The Mid-Continent*.

—"It must be dreadful when a professional singer knows that she has lost her voice." "But it is still more dreadful when she is not aware of the fact."—*Humoristic Blatter*.

—Pond Mother (of delicate dude)—"I think it is time Clarence selected a profession. What would you advise?" Old Gent (reflectively)—"No night do nicely as a typewriter girl."

—The Wife—"The night you were away, John, the baby cried for nearly seven hours." The Husband—"Why didn't you tell him I wasn't here? He would have stopped then."—*Life*.

—Woman—"What a shocking cat." Trump—"My dear madam, while I am no great respecter of conventionalities I can not bring myself to make an elaborate toilet until after dinner."—*Detroit Tribune*.

—Mr. Van Hattan—"How did you enjoy our pawky, Miss Westly?" Miss Westly (from Chicago)—"Oh, you can't beat us on park!" Mr. Van Hattan—"Aw, pawdon! I refer to Central Pawky."—*Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly*.

—"John," she said, "there's nothing that I enjoy more than reading the last words of great men. I wonder what your last words will be?" "Mariah," he replied, "the last word is something that I never expect to have." And this was the first time on record that he got ill at ease.

The proverbial ease of manner of the dweller of the city may be, after all, but a consciousness of appearing well, while the awkwardness of his country brother may just as naturally be due to consciousness of ill-fitting attire.

The term urbanity, which originally meant city bred, has in its natural sequence come to mean a tranquil and polished demeanor. Now, if you wish to make a little girl awkward, dress her against her own protests in clumsy attire. Not all the teachers of deportment can overcome the shyness that will be bred of her young impressions. No wise persons can fail to appreciate the value of ease and polish of manner. It takes years sometimes to overcome the self-consciousness which begins in childhood as the result of this kind of petty household tyranny, which utterly overlooks the individuality and tastes of the child and consults only the convenience of the moment.

Let the little daughters and sons of the house have rooms of their own as soon as they are able to take proper care of them. Let them be consulted in the furnishing of the room. Yield something, where it is not inconsistent with economy, to their tastes, so that the room may be their very own. Let them bring their friends there. Do not buy clothes for any girl of an age to have tastes of her own without consulting her. Even boys sometimes have decided ideas in the matter of dress, though they are proverbially more indifferent than girls. The daughters and sons in such a home usually find home the sweetest place.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

—Everyone who has handled an oyster shell must have noticed the successive layers overlapping each other.

These are technically termed shots, and each one marks a year's growth, so that by counting them the age of the oyster can be determined.

Up to the time of its maturity—that is, when four years of age—the shots are regular and successive, but after that time they become irregular and are piled one upon another, so that the shell becomes bulky and thickened.

Fossil oysters have been seen of which each shell was nine inches thick, whence they may be guessed to be more than nine hundred years old.

One to two million oysters are produced from a single parent, and their scarcity is accounted for by the fact that man is not the only oyster-eating animal.

The starfish loves the oyster and preys upon it unceasingly. A variety of which is also very fond of young oysters, to get at which it bores right through the shell and sucks the fish up through the hole thus made.—*Boston Globe*.

—Right-Eyed or Left-Eyed.

There are but few ambidexter, either in the matter of hands, feet or eyes. It may sound rather queer, but it is a fact nevertheless, that ninety-five out of every one hundred human beings are right-handed, left-legged and left-eyed.

Felix Hement, who knows more about eyes in a minute than half of the opticians and oculists of the country have been able to learn in a lifetime, remarks that it is an established fact that we all use one eye more than we do the other, which establishes clear a case of "left and right-eyedness" as though the same terms were used to denote a preference in the use of hands and feet.

If you want to decide as to whether your friends or relatives are right or left-eyed, give them a small telescope or spy-glass to look through, or have them take "aim" with a gun. We all

take great interest in ascertaining the color, size, shape and visual powers of our children's eyes, but how many of us stop to consider whether they are "right" or "left-eyed"?—*St. Louis Republic*.

THE TASTES OF CHILDREN.

They Ought to Be Considered in Matters Where They Have a Preference.

A great many good people in the world are inclined to look slightly upon childish tastes and childish preferences, as though they were in them selves so frivolous as to be unworthy of all notice. Yet there are few grown-up people to-day who can not recall acute suffering in childhood because of a total disregard of these same tastes and preferences. The tastes of the woman are quite likely to be the tastes of the child, modified only by years and experience.

A story to illustrate this is told of Queen Victoria's eldest daughter, whose queenly mother kept her under somewhat rigid discipline, even after she had arrived at the age when young ladies usually have somewhat of their own way in the matter of dress and surroundings. The marriage of the princess royal had already been agreed upon, and the princess must be content with, though, if report says true, she shed many tears over them, and after her marriage she disposed of them as quickly as possible and bought dainty clothes to suit her taste, which had something of the French chic and air about them.

The old-fashioned idea that there was something sinful in pretty clothes or that one was pandering to vanity and folly in consulting the taste in matters of dress has passed away. There is no possible harm in allowing a little girl who has ideas of her own to have considerable freedom in the choice of her belongings.

She should be guided, of course, by the means at hand and by the judgment of older people as to the utility of what she chooses. But it is a cruelty to compel her to wear anything which she instinctively dislikes as old-fashioned and ugly when it is just as easy to get her something that will please her fancy and in which she will never feel ill at ease.

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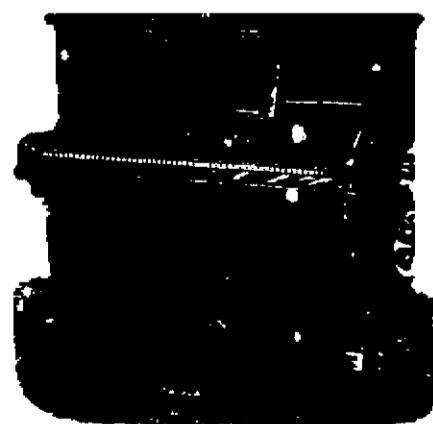
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Sunday Services:

Preaching, 10:30 a.m.
Sunday School, 12 m.
Jr. Union, - 3 p.m.
Service - 6:30 p.m.
Teaching, 7:30 p.m.
TUESDAY:
B.V.P.E.M. 7:30 p.m.
THURSDAY:
Prayer M'g 7:30 p.m.

ALL ARE INVITED

H. A. BUZZELL, Pastor.

"Revival and Personal Work" subject of sermon Sunday morning. In the evening we join in the Union Services at the Congregational church.

Howard Robbins is in town for a few days.

Ed. Berry returned from Dakota Tuesday night.

Dave Kingstey spent Sunday with his family at New London.

F. A. Hildebrand and family are visiting friends in Oshkosh.

We are informed that the schools will all be opened again next Monday.

Dr. Muggley, an expert optician from Chicago, will be at Egloff's jewelry store next week.

Richard Reed and son, Howard, are in Milwaukee and Chicago, this week, on business.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Squiers are "at home" to their friends at the residence of J. B. Schell.

Frank Davis, of Geleville, Wis., was in town Wednesday selling flour and feed to our merchants.

W. H. Brown started Tuesday night for a two weeks' business trip to Milwaukee and Chicago.

Mrs. Navau left Monday night for Muskegon, Mich., for a visit of several weeks with her daughter.

Miss Lord returned from Antigo Saturday, where she had been visiting her cousin, Mrs. J. C. Lewis.

Luther Wheeler spent Sunday in Appleton with friends. He was on deck at the First National Monday morning.

Mrs. Jas. W. McCormick left for Indiana, last Thursday, for a visit at the old homestead. She will remain several weeks.

Mrs. Jay Bowerman left last Friday morning for an extended visit with friends and relatives in Ishpeming, Mich.

Tomahawk elected C. A. Ayer, democrat, for mayor of their city, at the election last Tuesday. He defeated Hugh Rodgers by 63 votes.

The saloon building occupied by P. Lavin on Brown street, caught fire from a defective stove Tuesday afternoon, and but for the timely arrival of a pail of water would have suffered great damage. As it was, the blaze was quickly extinguished.

Last Sunday evening the first of the series of revival meetings was held at the Congregational church, and Rev. Hartshough was greeted with a crowded house. The attendance during the week has not been so large, owing to the severe storms of Monday and Tuesday.

Two weeks from next Tuesday is town election, and as yet not a name has been mentioned to fill the important positions. Several of the old members will undoubtedly be re-elected, provided they will consent to become candidates. The many friends of Anderson Brown would like to see him head the ticket again, as they know him to be a man of sound business judgment, and that the affairs of the town would be safe in his hands.

For clerk we know of no one who would fill the office better than W. W. Carr, the present incumbent. He has filled the office for several years, and has made a competent and accommodating clerk, and in all probability will be continued in the office.

It is thought there will be no opposition to the reelection of Alex. Sutton for treasurer, as he has performed the duties of that office in a faithful and first-class manner.

As J. T. Hogan, the present assessor, has removed to Woodboro, a new man will have to be elected to this office. It is important to have a good man in this position, and one who has a good idea of the value of property of different kinds. The fairness of the assessment and the correctness of the tax roll depends in a great measure upon the work of the assessor and clerk.

Miss Ella Beers is in Chicago buying new goods this week.

A. W. Shelton is again on deck after a few days sickness with grippe this week.

All parties troubled with their eyes are advised to call on Dr. Muggley at Egloff's jewelry store next week.

Mr. Marchetti, of the firm of Bardeen, Mylrea & Marchetti, of Wausau, attended to legal business in Rhinelander yesterday.

Frank Dolk, who has been employed in the coat and vest department at Schell's during the past winter, went to Ashland Monday to accept a similar position.

Do not fail to call on Dr. Muggley and have your eyes examined, as all work done by him is guaranteed satisfactory or no pay. He will be at Egloff's jewelry store next week.

G. W. Bishop spent Sunday with his wife in Milwaukee, who is receiving medical treatment at St. Mary's hospital. He is still at Madison, and will remain while the fight for Rhinelander lasts.

Brown Bros. logging camp at State Line, under the charge of Mike Short, got in its full cut of timber last week and broke camp. Most of the men came to Rhinelander, and will undoubtedly have work in the mill as soon as it starts up.

A great epidemic has caught Rhinelander this spring, and it is likely to hold on until warm weather sets in and drives a baby carriage into every house-hold where it is needed, from Pingry & Co.'s large stock. Cold weather has no hold on them. Monday they sold four. They have a large line of them yet on hand.

Rhinelander is gaining considerable notoriety nowadays as a health resort, a place where the sick and afflicted can come, breathe the fresh invigorating atmosphere, get well, and go—or stay—as they see fit. The writer was in conversation a few days ago with a gentleman from Grand Rapids, Mich., who had been given up by physicians there as incurable, from a stomach disease. He was unable to hold anything on his stomach except toast and that only for a short time. Business pursuits brought him to this city, and it was not long before he discovered that his eating propensities had enlarged to remarkable proportions. He is now perfectly able to eat a good hearty meal, keep it down, and want more. He is enthusiastic in his praise of Rhinelander, its climate and everything pertaining thereto, and has come to the conclusion that he doesn't want any more of Michigan in his.

A Mr. Lathrop, of Ellwood, Mich., will build a genuine lumberman's camp to be exhibited at the World's fair. It will be of rough cut logs 24x62 feet. In the center of the camp will be a monster fire place 4x8 feet, with a chimney of tamarac logs lined with mud. A double tier of bunks will be built upon one side. The floor of maple, hemlock logs for the wall, gables of Norway pine and the shingles hand shaved old fashioned shaker shingles. There will be a display of axes, pike poles, pevles and other lumbering tools, and in the cook's cabin the cooking utensils of a lumber camp. On the ground around the camp will be a load of logs scaling 36,000 feet, with logging timber, engine and other equipments.

It will be an interesting sight to not only those who never saw a lumber camp, but those who have spent many winters in them in Wisconsin, at seeing something in that busy locality that so reminds them of home. Many a practical woodman will enter it and have vividly brought to his mind the many interesting scenes connected with actual life in a logging camp.—Marinette Eagle.

Tomorrow is St. Patrick's day, and it will be appropriately observed here. A nice program has been prepared, and will be given at the New Grand at 8:30 p.m., as follows:

Address.....Judge J. W. McCormick.
Piano Solo.....Miss Julia Curran.
Quartette.....Mrs. Maudie Shockley, Lawson, Messrs. Ulrich, Bingham.
Recitation.....Miss Katie Hogan.
Song.....Miss Grace Dunn.
Piano Duet.....Flora and Joe Pilon.
Song and Dance.....Geo. Lambert.
Mandolin and Guitar.....Tommy and Sophie.

Solo.....Mrs. Schleeman.

Quartette.....

Piano Solo.....Mrs. Jim. Harrigan.

Solo.....F. C. Ulrich.

The Catholic ladies will serve supper at the Grand Opera House from 6 to 8 p.m.

Now is the time to buy your

Winter Clothing

Select From the

Best Assortment in Town

... It Costs no Mor."

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John W. Bishop. W. C. Cooper.

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Rhinelander, Wis.

CHURCHES & SOCIETIES.

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SERVICES every Sunday at 10:45 A. M. Sun
Service at 7:30 P. M. and regular services at 8:30
Sunday school immediately after morning ser-
vices.

Catholic Church.
SERVICES every Sunday; Mass services at
8:30 A. M.; Sunday school every Sunday at
8:30 A. M.; Vespers every alternate Sunday at
8:30 P. M. **Rev. Father JULY, Pastor.**

Methodist Church.
Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., Sung Ser-
vices at 7:30 P. M. and regular services at 8:30
Sunday school at 11:45 A. M., after morning ser-
vices. **Rev. D. G. Savage, Pastor.**

Baptist Church Calendar.
SUNDAY.
Public Service and Sermon..... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School..... 12:00 m.
Song and Praise Service..... 6:45 p. m.
Public Service and Sermon..... 7:00 p. m.
TUESDAY.
Young Peoples' Meeting..... 7:30 p. m.
THURSDAY.
General prayer meeting..... 7:30 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

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Office in Gray's block.

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FIRST NATIONAL

Bank of Rhinelander.

Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Best Protection for Funds.

"The people of this vicinity insist on having Chamberlain's Congl. Remedy and do not want any other," says John V. Bishop, of Portland Mills, Indiana. That is right. They know it to be superior to any other colds, and as a preventive and cure for croup, and why should they not insist upon having it. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. Y. Potter Co. Drug Store.

A Minnesota paper had this very explanatory sketch in a recent issue in regard to a suit for the site of a dam in that section, which would seem to apply to a dam suit in the neighborhood of Minocqua:

The reader must bear in mind that there is a "dam site" involved in this suit, and many witnesses had to be examined. Some swore that the dammed water overflowed the lowlands, which was not only ruinous to their pasture land but a dam nuisance as well. Others testified that the dam proprietors had not raised the water in the dam; that they had known the dam well for years and it was no higher. Thus it was shown that there were dam cranks on both sides. So you see it made a lengthy dam suit. Whoever wins will learn that it was an expensive dam affair.

The Davis Bros., of Neenah, proprietors of the Winnebago paper mills, have secured several property holdings at the Little Kaukauna dam, and contemplate the erection of a pulp mill there this season, provided they can make satisfactory arrangements with the Green Bay & Mississippi Canal Company for power. The head of water at Little Kaukauna is about eight feet deep. In case they do not locate there, it is probable they will build the mill somewhere in the north.—Evening Wisconsin.

It would be advisable for the Advancement Association to write to Davis Bros., and in case the arrangements cannot be made at Kaukauna, endeavor to have them locate at Rhinelander. All the necessary facilities are here, and there is no reason why we should not boast of a paper mill.

At a meeting of Laraway Tent K. O. T. M. of this city, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, for the first time since the organization of this Tent, the grim messenger of death has come our doors and entered our lines and taken the life of our beloved brother, Sir Knight W. A. Lane, who departed this life March 11th, 1893, therefore be it

Resolved, that we extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further resolved, that this Tent has lost a good and efficient member whose death we all deeply mourn.

Resolved, that our charter be draped in mourning for the period of sixty days in token of respect for our departed brother; and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved family, and also printed in our city papers and the Bee Hive.

E. A. BROWN, Pres.

B. F. LEWIS, Secy.

E. L. DIMICK, Recd.

Three days is a very short time in which to cure a bad case of rheumatism; but it can be done, if the proper treatment is adopted, as will be seen by the following from James Lambert, of New Brunswick, Ill.: "I was badly afflicted with rheumatism in the hips and legs, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It cured me in three days. I am all right to-day; and would insist on every one who is afflicted with that terrible disease to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm and get well at once." 50 cent bottles for sale by J. Y. Potter Co. Drug Store.

Hard Luck of Two Lucky Men.

Early in the present century two brothers of the peasant class were laboring in the fields when their tools struck against a metallic substance, which proved to be a massive chain many pounds in weight which they took to be of brass and carried away with them, thinking it might be useful as a plow chain. On reaching their humble cottage the weight and luster of the metal aroused their attention. A link of the chain was detached and taken to the nearest town, was tested and proved to be fine gold. The fortunes of the men were assured could they have kept their own counsel, but boasting of their prospects and spending money lavishly on the strength of them, curiosity and suspicion were aroused. Wives and children chattered about the wonderful find, and at last the officers of the crown descended upon the scene. The treasure, which proved to be worth several thousand pounds, was snatched from its finders, who, for all result of their "good fortune," were awarded a term of imprisonment at the following assizes.—All the Year Round.

Necessary Education.

While it would be pleasant to have our schools cultivate the literary element in English composition, this is not the first end to be sought. All educated men cannot hope to be poets or essayists, but no one has a right to consider himself educated till he is able to say in writing what he would say to his correspondent aloud if they were standing face to face. Slovenliness of expression not only is usually traceable to slovenliness of thought as a cause, but the habitual neglect of expression has also a tendency to increase by reflex action the habit of loose or muddy thinking. A person who lacks the power of clear thought and expression is not a person to whose keeping it is safe to confide public interests, and in our country, where every citizen is liable to be called upon to bear some of the burdens of state, it is especially necessary that the study of written as well as spoken English be given the place to which its importance plainly entitles it in every American school course.—Good Government.

Too Servile.

There was to be a grand display of rich toiletts at the forthcoming ball in a provincial town. The wife of a wealthy banker wanted to outshine all the other ladies who had invitations. She accordingly ordered a dress from Paris that should exceed by its splendor the wildest expectations. Exulting in the proud conviction of her surpassing magnificence she entered the ballroom. Here her experienced eye took stock of the ladies present—a scream of horror—and she lay fainting in her husband's arms, to the no small consternation of the company, which, however, is increased twofold when another lady in the room is discovered to be fainting. Our fair readers will agree that both sufferers deserve our deepest sympathy, for their dresses (Paris made both) were precisely similar and equal.

STOVES!

WOOD AND COAL,

STOVES AND RANGES

We have a large stock of the above goods, which we are selling at a great bargain. We also have a full line of

Hardware, Tinware, Paints, Oils and Glass.
Call and get prices.

M. H. GREENLY,

Foreclosure Sale.
IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.
Julius Le Clare, plaintiff

vs.
Henry E. Holcomb, et al., Defendants.
Notice is hereby given that by virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure rendered in the above-entitled action on the 27th day of March, 1893, for the sum of two hundred dollars, plus interest eighteen cents, damages and costs, I shall on the 1st day of March, 1893, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the office of Paul Browne, in the village of Rhinelander, in said county of Oneida and state of Wisconsin, offer for sale and sell at public auction on the highest bidder, the mortgaged premises described in said judgment of foreclosure and sale as follows, to wit:

Lot number five (5) of block number six (6) of the first addition to the village of Rhinelander, in said county, Wisconsin, which property shall be sold as aforesaid for the purpose of satisfying said judgment, together with costs of sale.

Dated January 19, 1893.

The above sale is hereby postponed until the 10th day of March, 1893, at 2 o'clock in afternoon of said day, at the place named in the above notice.

Dated March 2d, 1893;

EDWARD BRAZELL,
Jan. 19-RW-mar 9 Sheriff Oneida Co

Notice For Publication.

United States Land Office, Wausau, Wis. Feb. 11, '93

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 2d, 1878, amended April 25, 1880, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory." Archie Slewright, of Rhinelander, county of Oneida, state of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his application No. 12 for the purchase of Lot 1, Sec. 15, W. N. 1/4 Sec. 20, and Lot 1 and the N. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 of Sec. No. 20, Township No. 88 N. Range No. 3 E. and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the register and receiver of lands in Wausau, Wis., on the 5th day of May, 1893. E. B. SAWYERS, Feb. 18-1893.

Plaintiff's Attorney.

P. O. Address, Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wis.

jan. 26

CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY

Lucy Lester, Plaintiff

vs. Summons

John Linner, Defendant.

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complainant, which is now in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Oneida county, Wisconsin.

Plaintiff's Attorney.

P. O. Address, Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wis.

jan. 26

R. P. & Tabule: a stan'd red dy

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Provision Depot!

Is always stocked with reasonable meat. The finest butter eggs and everything usual. Found in a model new. Potatoes in whole or ret. Give us a call. Brown street.

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Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Etc.

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Carry a full stock of the best make of

watches in the best

gold and silver cases at very low prices.

Rhinelander, Wisconsin

—DIALENE DR.

E. G. SQUIER

OFF TO DREAMLAND.

Swing high, swing low,
Now to Dreamland baby'll go:
Softly white like flutter down,
Baby's off to Dreamland town.

Swing high,
Swing low!
Off to Dreamland
Baby'll go.

Swing low, swing high,
Baby must not stop to cry:
He must sail and sail away
Off to Dreamland every day.

Swing high,
Swing fast;
Baby's journey
Almost passed.

Swing high, swing slow,
Baby's head is drooping low:
Now it rests on mother's breast,
That is Baby's sleepiest rest.

Swing high,
Baby dear,
Angels watch
And hover near.

Swing high, swing low,
Baby's almost there, I know:
Now, with thy reaching hand,
He ope's the gate to Dreamland.

Swing low,
To and fro,
While we wait
At the gate.

For Baby's trip to Dreamland,
—May Phillips Tatra, in Good Housekeeping.

THE RIGHT HAND.

Why People Use It Instead of the Left

A Question Easier Put Than Answered—Many Statements and Theories More or Less Plausible—I Conveniences of the Left Hand.

Why anybody should be left-handed is one of those matters in which the question is easier put than answered. The reason why we are right-handed has been met by statements and theories more or less plausible. In the first place, it has been shown that the human body is not symmetrical. The right lung is larger than the left. The liver, during the inspiration of the lungs, swings to the right side, so that the center of gravity of the body is brought nearly over the right foot. The weight of the viscera to the right of the median line is nearly a pound and a half heavier than that to the left of it. All this while it gives a mechanical advantage to the right arm in working, and to the right shoulder in raising a weight, shows us also, passively, burdens are more easily carried on the left shoulder for in that case we stoop forward so as to bring the center of gravity through the stronger right limb. Again, it has been pointed out that the left hemisphere of the brain is larger and better supplied with blood-vessels than the right, and that it is the left hemisphere of the brain which, working crosswise, controls the muscles of the right arm and hand. Then there is the sword-and-shield story, which considers the earliest condition of man to have been militant. To soldiers, the vital organ, the heart, being on the left side, it was thought necessary to cover it with the shield and wield the sword in the right hand. True, against these is the wet-nurse theory, which supposes left-handedness to be favored in youth by the fact of the infant being carried most frequently on the left arm, thus giving more scope to the early use of the child's left hand. Fashion, however, is always alert, and to this imperial mistress even our limbs must submit. Fashion incessantly demands that the right hand should have the preference.

So that, with all these weighty reasons why we should be right-handed, it is marvelous why left-handed people should be found at all. Yet such are by no means uncommon. The teacher of an elementary school who watched the proportion for many years, gave it as his experience that, in the rural district in which his school was situated, more than five per cent of the children were left-handed. In these cases the tendency could be shown to be hereditary; and the left hand, even to the size of the thumb-nails, showed itself larger than the right. It was painful to see the attempts made by the left-handed pupils to write and cipher normally; and, after the right hand had been forced into service, the result was a compromise, the writer generally developing a handwriting inclined neither to right nor left. In the making of figures, both the 3 and the 6 were for a time reversed, and 6 in some cases formed by drawing the straight line down and curving the other from below. In the mechanical trades, the carpenter's bench, his gimlets, screws and many of his planes are made to suit the right hand, so that a left-handed apprentice is handicapped, and must either fight against nature or obtain tools fitted for the left hand. An elaborate print-cutter's gauge for measuring off different sizes of copper required to be driven into the pattern it made for a left-handed man is of little value when exposed for sale.

But we do not need to go far for illustrations of how inconvenient a world this is for the left-handed. Purchase a scarf, and the left-handed owner finds the slit, through which the part requires to be pushed to catch the pin, on the wrong side for him. Let him sit down to dinner, and the waiter brings the dishes from which he selects a part to the wrong shoulder. Let him lift a mustard cup, and he perceives his peculiarity has not been taken into account. Let him attempt to mow, and he fails would reverse the shape of the scythe. Let him learn drill or dancing, or endeavor to work in harmonious combination, and his awkwardness is forever brought home to him.

And yet, on the other side, the despised left hand makes good its claims in many cases to be the dexter of the two. The fingers that touch and adjust with such nicely the strings of the violin are surely as cunning as those that move the bow. The hand that guides the reins and steers with exactness the horse through the crowded streets is quite as cunning as, one might say much more than, the hand that wields the whip. But great is

fashion, unanswerable in theory. It would appear that as life becomes more and more complex we are becoming more and more specialized, and the difference between our limbs is encouraged, rather than hindered, by every pair of scissors turned off at Sheffield, by every screw made in Birmingham, and by every slap administered to the young offending fingers that would dare to shake hands incorrectly.

It is curious to notice the vagaries of humanity in cases where no hard and fast line has been already drawn. Although most right-handed persons put on their coats left arm first, a considerable percentage thrust in the right first. Soldiers fire from the right shoulder, but sportsmen are found who prefer the left. In working with the spade, a proportion of right-handed men grasp the spade with the left and push with left foot and right hand; though, when using an ax, the same individuals would grasp farthest down with the right. The Persians mount their horses from the right side, which is the different side from that mounted by Europeans.

The buttons on coats, etc., are placed on the right side, and the sled of the hair in boys to the left, evidently to suit manipulation by the right hand. The great philosopher Newton records that at first he confined his astronomical observations to his right eye, but afterwards he managed to train his left. But there are persons who could not do this owing to the unequal strength of their eyes. Strange to say the Chinese assign the place of honor to the left. At Kunyunge, in Africa, Cameron relates being introduced to the heir presumptive to the throne, the nails of whose left hand had been allowed to grow to an enormous length as a sign of high rank, proving that he was never required to perform manual labor, and also providing him with the means of tearing the meat which formed his usual diet.

The falcon in Europe is carried on the left wrist, but in Asia on the right. The Latin races hold omens to be favorable when towards the right; but the Teutonic races, including our own, when towards the left. The Saxon races, as masters of the sea and pioneers in the laying of railways, have imposed their own rules of the left side on the French and other Latin races, who, however, still in driving and riding keep to the rule of the road derived from their progenitors. The hands of clocks and watches travel from east to west like the sun, or as we draw a spiral from the interior outwards, and we hand around our playing-cards and our hospitable bottle after the same fashion, which like fashion we adhere to in turning a horse, so that the violation of it, or the turning widershins—that is, against the sun—is considered unlucky. It is a curious circumstance how few people ever clasp hands otherwise than having the right thumb outwards, or collar thread have one way.

With regard to symmetry, nature, when she has a purpose to serve, is nowise loth to depart from it. Indeed, there is hardly symmetrical human face to be found. The right eye and ear are generally placed higher, and the left leg is frequently the longer. Quadrupeds and very young children are more symmetrical, but the hermit crab has the claw protruding from the shell the longer; the cæcoid or sperm whale has the eye on the one side larger than the other. Parrots rather favor the right claw; and the African elephant—as Sir S. Baker assured the writer—works more with the right task, called on this account by the Arabs "the servant." Aristotle declares that motion begins from the right. "Wherefore the burden should rest on the part moved, and not on the part moving, otherwise motion is more difficult." He also looks on the spiral curves of shells as suggesting a right-handed designer. Another ancient philosopher assures us that our dreams are less egotistical and selfish when we are sleeping on our right side than on our left.

Curiosity was naturally highly strung when discoveries were made of exceedingly ancient engravings and sculptures fashioned by cave men at an era further removed from the earliest Egyptian records than ours is from those. We have the authority of Sir Daniel Wilson that the earliest records of the human race show a preference for the right hand, although not so completely as that shown in modern times. In the scarcely so remote bronze age, the preference still holds good. One has only to look over Egyptian, Etruscan, Assyrian, Greek or Roman pictures, engravings or sculptures, to see that man was right-handed as he is now, and that he carried his burdens then, as now, mainly on the left shoulder, while his dress and decoration follow the same lines as the soldier still wears his sword or the shepherd his plaid. At the same time shoes made especially for each foot, and gloves designed for each hand, have more of a modern aspect. The sandals of ancient times are extremely much alike. Among the humble classes in Scotland sixty years ago shoes for young people not made for right and left were preferred.

It is pleasant to be able to record that notwithstanding the sinister ridicule of ancient and modern language and literature, and the antagonist pen and ink demonstrations of doctors, there are and have been many eminent left-handed individuals both professional and gymnastic. A list of these has been preserved to us through the labors of Sir Daniel Wilson and Charles Beadle, the novelist.—Chambers' Journal.

A Preliminary to Charity.—"Mamma," said little Walter, "I cannot tell a lie. I took that pie to feed a poor little starving boy." "My darling child," said his mother, "and did the poor little fellow eat it?" "No'm. You see I couldn't get any starving boy to give it to, so I had to eat it myself."

John Auten says the meanest man ever knew was a Rush township farmer who crossed his bees with wingless bugs so they'd work at night.—Worcester Gazette.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—Hungary is stated to be the country where railway traveling is the cheapest. It is said to be possible to journey from Budapest to Kronstadt, a distance of five hundred miles, for six shillings and eight pence, being at the rate of six miles a penny. Low as this price is, it is liable to a reduction of one-half in the case of laborers journeying in parties of not fewer than ten.

—It is proposed to establish an epileptic colony near London where epileptics of both sexes can be employed and properly cared for. The lord chancellor, Dr. Ferrier, Sir Andrew Clark and many leading physicians recently addressed a public meeting in support of the plan. Ten thousand pounds is required to found the colony, and over two thousand pounds was quickly subscribed.

—A gentleman sends Labouchere's Truth a suggestion as to decimalizing the British system of money, which would have the advantage of retaining the existing coinage. He divides the pound into one thousand new farthings. Florins would, therefore, be one hundred farthings; shillings, fifty-nine farthings, and sixpences, twenty-five shillings. On each coin the value in farthings would be clearly stamped.

—French war office experts are divided in opinion concerning the value or danger of Eiffel's tower in case of a siege of Paris. German staff officers have written quite freely about the matter, principally holding the view that the tower would afford a fine target. Some French officers agree with this view; others say that the forts around the city would keep the tower out of range, while it would afford an excellent post for observation.

—Ten or twelve years ago a disease appeared among chestnut trees in France, destroying them in great numbers, and the wood could not be utilized for heating purposes. Quantities of it, however, were used in tanning leather, as chestnut wood contains five or six per cent. of tannic principles, whereas oak contains only three or four per cent. One establishment uses annually from 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 kilo-grains of chestnut wood, paying therefor about 120,000 francs per annum, thus reducing the loss sustained by the land-owners from this timber disease.

—One of the most fashionable and expensive dressmaking establishments in Paris has a wonderful "try-on" into which only the most particular, fashionable and wealthy customers have ever been admitted. It is a square compartment, has no visible window, but is lighted by a splendid electric chandelier. The pile of the white velvet carpets is so thick that one's feet sink in it, and the most prominent object in the room is an enormous mirror, framed in white plush. If that mirror could reproduce but half of the beauty which it has momentarily reflected, it might be irresistibly attractive.

—The smallest country in the world is said to be the territory of Moreaet, which lies between Belgium and Germany. Its 2,000 inhabitants are mostly occupied in tin mining, although agriculture is also engaged in. Military service and election days are unknown. The senate of ten members is appointed by the mayor, who is chosen by two delegates, one from Belgium and one from Germany. The police force consists of one man, whose salary is provided by the annual revenue (about 1,200 francs), which also maintains the roads and schools. The territory was declared independent in 1815, to settle the dispute when the boundary was fixed between Germany and Belgium, both countries wanting its tin mines. It contains only two and a half square miles.

HINDOO TRADITIONS.

One That Agrees in the Main Details with Our Biblical Account of the Flood.

It may be said without fear of contradiction that at least two-thirds of the nations and races of the globe have some tradition (in many cases very faint) of what we call the deluge or flood of Noah. In India these myths or semi-sacred legends appear in many forms, one at least, that contained in the Hindoo Mahabharata, agreeing with our Biblical account in all of its main details. Brahma did not "speak with a voice of thunder from a cloud," but appeared to Manu, the Hindoo's Noah, in the form of a fish, this on the River Wirini. From thence he was transferred to the Ganges, having grown too large for the Wirini, and after an astonishing increase of bulk from disporting in the sacred river he was transferred to the Indian ocean. But even here Manu (Noah) was within speaking distance, and it was from that ocean's depths that Brahma gave orders for the building of a great life-saving vessel (ark). Manu did as Brahma directed, and on the approach of the great flood took good care to stow away seeds of all kinds as well as the living creatures of the earth. Last of all he provided quarters for the seven Rishis or holy beings which were to outride the storm. Then the flood came, much in the same way that that of Noah did, but the account does not say in as many words that "the fountains of the great deep were broken up and the windows of Heaven were opened." When the flood was "well on," and the whole surface of the earth was covered in water to a depth of one hundred and fifty cubits," Brahma appeared to Manu in the form of a great fish swimming alongside the vessel. This Brahma fish was an enormous creature with a gigantic horn, and to this horn Manu lashed his vessel with a stout rope of virgin's hair. Then began a series of wanderings that throw Ulysses and the "Flying Dutchman" seats into the shade. For years the great vessel plunged hither and thither, now on this side of the globe and then on that, but always at the mercy of the godfish, the horn and the hair rope. After an age of aimless plunging over the great sphere of water, the outlast catches a glimpse of land, or more properly, rock, for it was the latter they were chipping, or a jaded foot on the boards they have just scoured, would be as nearly likely to give them a fit as anything could be.—Chambers' Journal.

A King Remains.—The dean of Gloucester claims to have discovered that the remains of Osric, king of Northumbria, who was buried A. D. 729, lie beneath the shrine erected to his memory in the famous old abbey of Gloucester. The shrine was erected in the days of Henry VIII, and was supposed to be merely a memorial. If the claim is proved it gives to Gloucester the distinction of containing the oldest known remains of the Saxon kings. Fragments of the remains of two other Saxon kings are in Winchester and Durham cathedral.—N. Y. Sun.

pears on the scene and gives orders for the hair rope to be removed from the Brahma fish's horn and its transferance to a solid column of stone on the mountain peak. God also commanded that the mountain would ever after be known as Mount Naushandana, which means "mountain of ship-binding." After the subsidence of the waters the powers of God, Brahma and Manu (Noah) seem to have been strangely interwoven; for, we are told, "after the deluge, by favor of Brahma, Manu created a new race of people, which from that time forward were known as Manusha or people born of Manu."—St. Louis Republic.

WHY THEY MARRY FOREIGNERS.

Some American Girls Prefer the Genuine Aristocrat to the Apish Home Article.

A woman writer in the current number of a well-known magazine, whose words indicate she is in touch with both ends of her subject, tells why it is so many wealthy American girls choose titled foreigners for husbands. From her point of view the reason is as simple as it is plausible. The great majority of men in this country whose wealth or family connections entitle them to move in the "first circles of society" feel it their duty to ape the customs and mannerisms of titled and even untitled foreigners. They ape the latter in every conceivable particular and are never so happy as when they have achieved some especially nauseating bit of toadiness. To them nobility is never kinder than when it has brought into their midst some broken-down son of nobility upon whom they can lavish their attentions and from whom they can learn some new wrinkle in foreign snobism. To get as far from everything American in their mode of living, and to become as near like the people upon whom the accident of birth has placed a title is their chief end, in many cases, only ambition. This being so, the writer in question, maintains that it is only natural that American girls with money and position should pass by the imitation and seek the genuine; that instead of bestowing herself and her fortune upon the American ape she should marry the foreigner who is aped.

Between the two classes it is hardly possible for the American heiress to go far wrong in choosing the foreigner. While there is nothing so wholly manly as a manly American, there is nothing so utterly useless and disgusting from every point of view as the male caricature who is only happy when toadying to sickly scions of foreign nobility. Unfortunately what are mistakenly termed the "best" circles of American society are so thickly thronged with this pitiful class that the self-respecting young women who belong to these circles must either look abroad for their husbands or remain in single blessedness.

The moral of all this is so plain that it ought to have no difficulty in penetrating even the thick heads of those who should benefit by it. The true American girl doesn't want to go through life tied to an imitation. As foreigners our young men can be nothing more, and the sooner they drop the foreign mannerisms which so illy become them and quit aping those who at their best are no more than their equals, the quicker will our wealthy girls give up marrying titles and take to marrying men. But there is little hope that such a change will be wrought much this side of the millennium.—Troy Press.

The Old Venetian Carnival.

The carnival then lasted six months, and masking was a universal habit. It has been said that in the beginning the mask was a token of fraternal concession on the part of the rich and noble toward their inferiors. It leveled all ranks, like the grave, though in a more agreeable manner. But this utopian justification of it soon passed out of date. It became instead the very best possible vehicle for intrigue and social corruption. That is effect was what it was. During carnival time no one thought of going out of doors except in disguise. The maid sent on an errand must first don her mask—of which no doubt her lover or lovers, had the key. The mother with a child in her arms masked both herself and the child.—Forthnightly Review.

How to Measure a River.

Anybody can measure, approximately, the breadth of a river without a surveyor's compass or any mechanical means whatever. The man who desires to make the experiment should place himself at the edge of the stream, then stand perfectly still, face the opposite bank and lower the brim of his hat until it just cuts the opposite bank. Then let him put both hands under his chin, to steady his head, and turn slowly round until the hat brim cuts some point on the level ground behind him. Mark the spot where the hat brim cuts the ground, then pace off the distance and it will be found about the breadth of the river.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In Holland.—The old king of Holland, William III, was given a large doll for Christmas. It was a thing of beauty and was attired in the full dress of a fashionable woman. "Oh," said a lady to the little one, "what a pretty doll." "Yes, Santa Claus gave it to me," replied the kid. "It isn't a little girl doll, either; it's a grown woman, isn't it?" "No'm, it isn't; it's only a dolly doll. It isn't a woman." "Yes, but it is. Look at its dress." "That doesn't make any difference. It's just a little doll. It doesn't talk all the time."—Detroit Free Press.

Marian—"I'm sure you ought to be satisfied with George's behavior. If by any chance he ever does anything to offend you he always apologizes so abjectly." Elsie—"Yes—es. But I want him to apologize abjectly when I do anything to offend him."

—Just the Time.—Sufferer—"Excuse me for saying so, but that fancy vest of yours actually takes away my appetite." Dashaway (angrily)—"Is that so? Come and dine with me."—Truth.

—"I don't care a wrap," is not an appropriate ejaculation for a woman who wants a sealskin sack.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Does This Stream Prove That Water Flows Uphill?

In an article published some time ago it was stated that since the source of the Mississippi river is about three miles nearer to the center of the earth than its mouth is, therefore the water of the river runs uphill. This statement produced a wrong impression, which it is desirable to correct. It is true that the waters of the Mississippi, in flowing toward the equator, gradually recede from the center of the earth, because the earth is not a sphere, but a spheroid flattening toward the poles. But this recession can not be accurately described as a "flowing uphill" because that would imply that the water obeys the law of gravitation.

It is claimed by those who have tried it that the Royal Baking Powder will make bread of superior lightness, firmness, and general excellence without the use of yeast. This process entirely does away with the fermentative action, and it is averred that no bread can possibly be so healthful or palatable as that made in this way. It is stated in the receipt that the bread made by this process may be eaten warm and fresh without discomfort.

This is unquestionably a progressive age, and if our scientists can give us hot bread palatable and wholesome, verily we have much to be thankful for.

It Was His Girl.—Teacher—"Is it correct for me to say the girl is beautiful or the girl are beautiful?" Boy—"Neither."

Teacher—"Indeed? Then what is correct?" Boy—"She's clean out of sight."—Detroit Free Press.

Unsweetened Bread.

The question has often been brought forward as to the wholesomeness of bread made by the old-fashioned method of raising with yeast, which, as is well known, causes a fermentation, and which is actually a rotting of parts of the flour, and is thought by physicians to be directly responsible for much of the dyspepsia of the present day.

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AN ISLAND EDEN.

Its Adam and Eve Were the Romantic Parents of Cattle King Murphy.

Catalina Island, across the bay from Santa Barbara, has a story that attracts eastern tourists to its shores," said W. W. Hurt.

"In the early days when the Franciscans dominated the Pacific coast, this island played an important part in the history of that period. The old monastery which stands on an eminence back of Santa Barbara was a haven of rest for the Franciscan fathers and monks on their way from Mexico to the missing Dolores at San Francisco or the monastery at Monterey. The occupants of the island were constantly changing, and frequently it was deserted for weeks with the exception of the monks left in charge. It is a great curiosity to eastern visitors to this day, especially the dark and noisome dungeons dug deep into the mountain rising hundreds of feet above the old Spanish dome."

"It is related that a Mexican ranchero on the coast of Lower California had an exceedingly beautiful daughter, who attracted much attention from the wealthy young men of the surrounding country; and, indeed, her rare beauty was a matter of comment even in court circles during her stay in the City of Mexico, where her education was finished. During that time an attaché of the American legation fell deeply in love with Senorita Inez, and his attentions were so agreeable to the young señorita that she became greatly attached to him. This state of affairs was discovered by the priests, and her father was at once notified that his daughter was going beyond the bounds of the church and forming an alliance with a foreigner. Being under control of the Franciscans and fearing their power, the father consented to surrender the girl to the church. Without warning she was abducted from the City of Mexico and taken a long, weary ride over the mountains, and after weeks of uninterrupted journeying reached Santa Barbara, where she was kept under surveillance in the monastery. In some manner she managed to send word to her American lover, acquainting him with all that happened, and begging him to come to her rescue."

"The young man bravely undertook the hazardous journey and reached Santa Barbara in safety. Awaiting his opportunity he rescued the young señorita from the priests, who, it is said, had almost driven her crazy with grief and fear, and together the couple escaped to Catalina Island. The whole surrounding country was searched for miles, though no one thought of the little island ten miles at sea. These two young people lived for weeks on Catalina, their only food being shellfish and what funny denizens they could catch. Finally they were taken off by some sailors from a whaler. They had come ashore for water. Later the couple reached San Francisco and joined Gen. John C. Fremont's forces, where they were married by the chaplain of the camp. They had a son, and today he is known over the entire Pacific coast as Murphy, the Cattle King, who is said to be the largest land-owner in the world."—Chicago Tribune.

"THE HUB."

Some of the Characteristics of Boston—New and Old.

Boston has certainly stood, from an early time, in the history of the country for a certain quality of combined thrift and ardor which has made it to some extent an individual city. Its very cows, during its rural period, shared this attribute, from the time when they laid out its streets by their drowsy wanderings, to the time when "Lady Hancock," as she was called, helped herself to milk from the cows of her fellow-citizens to meet a sudden descent of official visitors upon her husband, the governor. From the period when Boston was a busy little colonial mart—the period best described in Hawthorne's "Province House Legends" and "My Kinsman Major Molineux"—through the period when, as described in Mrs. Quincy's reminiscences, the gentlemen went to King's Chapel in scarlet cloaks, down to the modern period of transcontinental railways and great manufacturing enterprises, the city has at least aroused a peculiar loyalty on the part of all its citizens. Behind all the thunders of Wendell Phillips' eloquence there lay always the strong local pride. "I love inexpressibly," he said, "these streets of Boston, over which my mother held up my baby footsteps; and if God grants me time enough, I will make them too pure to be trodden by the footsteps of a slave." He lived to see his dream fulfilled. Instead of the surrendered slave, Anthony Burns, marching in a hollow square formed by the files of the militia, Phillips lived to see the fair-haired boy, Robert Shaw, riding at the head of his black regiment to aid in securing the freedom of a race.

During the revolution, Boston was the center of those early struggles on which it is now needless to dwell. Faneuil Hall still stands—the place where, in 1774, a letter as to grievances was ordered to be sent to the other towns in the state; the old statehouse is standing where the plans suggested by the Virginia house of burgesses were adopted; the old South church remains, whence the disguised Indians of the Boston Tea-party went forth, and where Dr. Warren, on March 5, 1775, defied the British officers, and when one of them led up warningly some pistol-bullets, dropped his handkerchief over them and went on. The old North or Christ church also remains, where the two lights were hung out as the signal for Paul Revere's famous ride, on the eve of the battle of Lexington.—Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in St. Nicholas.

An Open Secret.

She—if so much was to be gained by it why didn't he make a secret of his marriage?

He—he decided it would be impossible. You see the girl was bound to be it—

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

WAITER—"How did you find your steak, sir?" Guest—"Blamed if I know how I did find it. It was so small."—Detroit Free Press.

First Citizen—"How is it that so many Englishmen fight shy of home rule?" Second Ditto—"I fancy because it begins with the letter h."—Boston Herald.

WHEN a man eloped with Biggs's wife, he exclaimed: "Well, I can't blame him, poor fellow! I was awfully infatuated with her myself once."—Boston Transcript.

PHOTOGRAPHER—"Your son ordered this likeness from me." "It is certainly very much like him. Has he paid for it?" "Not yet." "That is still more like him."—Tid-Bits.

PHYSICIAN—"Considering the weak state of your eyes, it will be as well if you gaze as much as possible into empty space." Patient—"All right, then, I'll keep looking into my purse."—Bluenose.

His DAUGHTER'S LETTER.—"Dear Father: We are all well and happy. The baby has grown ever so much, and has a great deal more sense than he used to have. Hoping the same of you, I remain your daughter, Molly."—Tid-Bits.

PRETTY AND FASHIONABLE.

Light silks for spring wear are made up with accordion-plaited skirts and plaited waists.

Silk, cloth and velvet cloaks are elaborately trimmed with rich bead and silk embroidery.

BANDS of narrow velvet, with rosettes, trim the skirts of semi-dress and evening costumes.

New waists show the fronts cut away in the shape of the fashionable dress-vest. Inside of this is a front of shirred material, embroidery, passementerie, or the same goods finished with an edging of needlework.

A skirt of plain bengaline, trimmed with bands of embroidery, is worn with pointed, low-cut bodices of velvet. Very wide-embroidered ruchings turn back from the neck, falling over the shoulders and front, and crossing at the back with a slight curve.

A DEEP-HANDED and thrifty Phyllis has made herself soft pretty little folds for the neck and sleeves of her best gown. She pulled to pieces a crumpled crepe lace ruffle and stitched it in graduated plain bands of three widths to the old heading. The crumple did not show in the least and the effect was very pleasing.

PEOPLE THE WORLD OVER.

SIR RICHARD OWEN, the naturalist, left an estate valued at about \$175,000, which is a little unusual for a scientist.

Gov. Flores, of the Mexican state of Durango, believes that he has discovered the famous mountain of gold, the legend of which is a household story in Mexico.

PUNDITA RAMABAI, the Hindoo woman who is doing so much for the advancement of her sex, has recently started a club of King's Daughters for her pupils in India.

PROF. CHARMANT, founder of the order of the White Fathers, who was born in France in 1844, has been appointed to succeed the late Cardinal Lavigerie as primate of Africa.

PROF. POOLE, for forty years connected with the British museum, lately being in charge of ancient coins, is about to leave that institution to become a lecturer in University college, Cambridge.

The present pope comes of a long-lived family. With the exception of his brother, the cardinal, who died a few years ago at the age of eighty-two, his immediate relatives have reached the age of ninety years or over.

SOLDIERS IN EUROPE.

NAPOLÉON prohibited the use of the mustache to all the Infantry in his armies except grenadiers of the old guard.

TWO KINGS, two princes, nine dukes, two field marshals and two generals were private soldiers when they first joined Bonaparte's grand army and rose from the ranks by meritorious services.

DURING the month of November, the last for which figures have been made public, the German army lost one hundred men by death, of whom seventeen, or more than one-sixth, committed suicide.

A RELIC of one of the most extraordinary surgical cases ever heard of is preserved in the military hospital at Plymouth, England. This is the heart of a soldier who died in that hospital on January 30, 1839, sixteen days after he had been shot through the heart.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work.

Pleasant help, too. These sugar-coated little pellets are the smallest, the easiest to take, and the easiest in the way they act. No griping, no violence, no disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation.

They come in sealed vials, which keeps them always fresh and reliable; a convenient and perfect vest-pocket remedy.

They're the *cheapest pills* you can buy.

In the statuary's lexicon there is no such animal as a coon; he generally makes a coon of him.—Yankee Statesman.

Shortest Route to the Kootenai.

SONOMA FERRY, Idaho, March 11.—This has not only become the principal town in the American Kootenai, but it is also the entrepot of the British Columbia Kootenai, the route to Pilot Bay, Ainsworth, Nelson, Kaslo, the Sicuan and Lardo-Dunne districts via this place from the East, being over three hundred miles nearer than by way of Spokane. Kootenai Lake is fifteen miles nearer St. Paul via this city and the Great Northern than the total distance from Spokane to St. Paul, by the same route, and when road, too, is the shortest route to Spokane. The stages are kept busy now, and when the river opens fast steamers will be ready to take care of passengers to river and lake points.

The diamond is the hardest of substances. No one appreciates this fact more than the engaged young man—Kane's Hera.

The diamond is the hardest of substances. No one appreciates this fact more than the engaged young man—Kane's Hera.

The New Bread.

ROYAL unfermented bread, made without yeast, avoiding the decomposition produced in the flour by yeast or other baking powder; peptic, palatable and most healthful; may be eaten warm and fresh without discomfort, which is not true of bread made in any other way.

Can be made only with Royal Baking Powder.

Receipt for Making One Loaf.

ONE quart flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, half a teaspoonful sugar, 2 heaping teaspoonsful Royal Baking Powder, half medium-sized cold boiled potato, and water. Sift together thoroughly flour, salt, sugar, and baking powder; rub in the potato; add sufficient water to mix smoothly and rapidly into a stiff batter, about as soft as for pound-cake; about a pint of water to a quart of flour will be required.

Breadmakers using this receipt who will write us the result of their experience will receive, free, the most practical cook book published, containing 1000 receipts for all kinds of cooking. Address Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall Street, New York.

"DALTON said he felt awfully cheap last night when Miss Savaceck accepted him," Morton "Why?" "Because she never takes anything unless it's a bargain."—Inter Ocean.

The man who swears allegiance to a queen—at the poker table—gets up a heavier in the divine right of kings. Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

DESERVING CONFIDENCE.—There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as Brown's BIGONIAL TROPHIES. Those suffering from Asthma and Bronchial Diseases, Coughs, and Colds, should try them. Price 25 cents.

FEW men who go into maple sugar manufacturing make an unadulterated success of it.—Troy Press.

Mr. H. G. FAIRMAN, whose advertisement appears in this issue, is shipping a great many fine horses into the Northwest, particularly North and South Dakota.

If anybody's actions speak louder than words they must be those of the bass-drummer.—Troy Press.

HOW MY THROAT HURTS!—Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horchata and Tari Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

IN INFANCY we are generally most invincible when "up in arms."—Yankee Statesman.

BERGMAN'S PILLS will cure constipation, keep the blood cool and the liver in good working order; price 25 cents a box.

EXTREMES meet when the heat of discussion causes a coldness between two friends.—Truth.

TRY OILS.

A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE.

ALL THE SAME, ALWAYS.

SPRAINS.

LT. PLEASANT, TEXAS,

June 20, 1888.

Suffered 8 months with strain of back; could not walk straight; used two bottles of

St. Jacobs Oil, was cured. No pain in 18 months.

M. J. WALLACE.

TRY OILS.

A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE.

BEWARE OF FRAUD.

Ask for and insist upon having W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES. None other name and price is given or has been used for it when you buy. Sold everywhere.

TRY OILS.

A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE.

W. L. DOUGLAS FOR GENTLEMEN.

A sewed shoe that will not rip; Calf, seamless, smooth inside, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Every style. Equals custom-made shoes costing from \$4 to \$5.

The following are of the same high standard of merit:

\$4.00 and \$3.00 Blue Calf, Hand-Sewed,

\$3.50 Police, Furnaces and Letter-Carriers,

\$2.50, \$2.25 and \$2.00 for Working Men

\$2.00 and \$1.75 for Youth and Boys.

\$3.00 Hand-Sewed,

FOR \$2.50 and 2.00 Dongola, LADIES.

\$1.75 for Misses.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself to get the boot value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES. Jobbers throughout the country offer the best value at the prices offered as thousands can testify. Do you wear them?

WE OFFER YOU A READY MADE MEDICINE FOR COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

LIKE OTHER SO-CALLED PATENT MEDICINES, IT IS WELL ADVERTISED, AND HAVING MERIT IT HAS ATTAINED A WIDE SALE UNDER THE NAME OF PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

IT IS NOW A "Nostrum," though at first it was compounded after a prescription by a regular physician, with no idea that it would ever go into the market as a proprietary medicine. But after compounding that prescription over a thousand times in one year, we named it "Piso's Cure for Consumption," and began advertising it in a small way. A medicine known all over the world is the result.

Why is it not just as good as though costing fifty cents to a dollar for a prescription and an equal sum to have it put up at a drug store?

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Why is it not just as good as though costing fifty cents to a dollar

THE NORTHWESTERN

Tri-Chloride of Gold Institute.

Is now ready to receive and treat patients.

The treatment is neither an unknown or untried affair. It has successfully cured hundreds of cases, where the liquor, morphine, opium or tobacco habit had become a fixed disease.

It is the only Institute in this immediate section that is licensed to use the famous Tri-Chloride of Gold Cure and is the most advantageous for Northern Wisconsin people to be treated.

The terms are reasonable and a cure absolutely guaranteed. Call on or address

DR. H. C. KEITH,
Rhineland, Wis.

The Price Tells.
T. J. 20 July 5:35.

J. B. SCHELL,
Merchant Tailor!

Brown Street, Rhinelander.

A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths always on hand. If you want a first-class perfect-fitting suit call on me.

JOHNSON & COMPANY,

Have the Largest, Best and Most Thoroughly Complete Stock of

Lumbermen's Clothing

In the city, which will be sold at prices as low as any dealer's.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

MARTIN & CO.,

The Popular Cash Grocers

Headquarters for
Choice Family Groceries

A Car of the Finest Flour in the city, just in.

Harness! **J. H. Schroeder,**
BROWN STREET,
Rhineland, - Wis.

Light and Heavy Harness,

And all Goods in my Line. Repairing done promptly and in a satisfactory manner. Orders from Lumbermen given special attention.

F. A. HALLET & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MEAT

Fish, Game and Poultry

RHINELANDER, WIS.

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN ASTRONOMY.

Without Instruments Ancient Astronomers Kept Track of the Heavens.
We find in the table at the Rameussen distinct references to the bull, the lion and the scorpion, and it is also clearly indicated that at that time the Sirius rose heliacally at the beginning of the rise of the Nile.

This word heliacally requires a little explanation. The ancients, who had no telescopes and had to use their horizon as the only scientific instrument which they possessed, were very careful in determining the various conditions in which a star could rise. For instance, if a star were rising at the same time that the sun was rising, it was said to rise eumenically, but unless certain very obvious precautions were taken the rising star would not be seen in consequence of the presence of daylight.

It is quite clear that if we observe a star rising in the dawn it will get more and more difficult to observe the nearer the time of sunrise approached. Therefore what the ancients did was to determine a time before sunrise in the early dawn at which the star could be very obviously and clearly seen to rise. The term "heliacally rising" was coined to represent a star rising visibly in the dawn therefore before the sun. Generally throughout Egypt the sun was supposed to be something like 10 degs. below the horizon when a star was stated to rise heliacally.

We find then that more than 5,000 years ago the Egyptians were perfectly familiar with these facts, and the difference between a cosmical and heliacal rising was perfectly clear to them. But the table at Thebes tells us, moreover, that the sun's journey in relation to some of the zodiacal constellations was perfectly familiar 5,000 years ago.

These then are some of the more general statements which may be made with regard to the most important points so far discussed by those who have dealt with Egyptian astronomy and it may be added that all this information has come to us in mythologic guise.

The various apparent movements of the heavenly bodies which are produced by the rotation and revolution of the earth and the effects of precession were familiar to the Egyptians, however ignorant they may have been of the causes. They carefully studied what they saw and attempted to put their knowledge together in the most convenient fashion associating it with their strange imaginations and with their system of worship — Nineteenth Century.

They Drank to Lord Howe.

At one time the officers under Lord Howe refused to drink his health at their mess for though a splendid admiral he was not popular in the navy on account of a certain shyness and want of tact with those about him. The chaplain who was a protege of his lordship was mortified at this and determined that they should drink to Lord Howe. When called upon for a toast one day he said, "Well gentlemen, I can think of nothing better at this moment than to ask you to drink the last two words of the third psalm for a scriptural toast for once may be taken from one of my cloth." The toast was accordingly drunk.

On referring to the Bible it was found that the first two words of the third psalm were "Lord How." After the glorious 1st of June the above was the favorite toast throughout the navy, and the chaplain triumphed more widely than he anticipated. London Tit-Bits

Bearded Women.

Bearded women have existed at all periods of the world's history. Even Herodotus, the "Father of History," gives us an account of one Pedasias "who lived above Hecatommata," a priestess of Minerva whose chin regularly bounded with a large beard when even great public calamity impended. Bartel Garetti, woman of Copenhagen, had a beard reaching to her waist. Charles XII of Sweden had a female grenadier in his army who possessed the beard as well as the courage of a man. Margaret, duchess of Austria and governess of the Netherlands had a large, wiry, stiff beard, of which she was very proud. Of late years Albert, duke of Bavaria, reports having had a young lady governess in his household who was "the proud possessor of a very large black beard." Philadelphia Press

An Era of Unmarried Women.

Susan B. Anthony is of the opinion that we are on the verge of an era of unmarried women. Our civilization, she says, is changing. Daughters cannot be supported at home, and there is nothing there to busy them. The women used to spin and weave, make carpets, and so on, but now all that is done for them in the factories. Young men do not make enough money to support their wives, and there is such a craze for dissipation among them that the women would rather go into a store for almost nothing than to marry. — New York Sun

Wanted a Good Cow.

A young couple were giving up city life and going to live on a farm, and one of the most absorbing questions in the future farmer's mind was the buying of his stock. He was taking cows to his wife one evening and all the idea she had to offer was "Please George, do get one cow any way that gives good buttermilk, because it is the loveliest thing in the world for the complexion." — Exchange

Children at Table.

It is an old fashioned notion that "children should be seen and not heard." An occasional talk by the little folk is not objectionable, yet at the same time they should not monopolize conversation or attention. They have their place, and it is an injustice that they should at the family board always be silent. Good Housekeeping

No More Dream Stuff.

We are to talk no more of dream stuff. These dream visitors are half-witted hypochondriacs, and the best we can do is to call them 63. Boston Common wealth.

IN MUNICIPAL COURT.

State of Wisconsin, County of Oneida, Town of Pelican.

To G. A. Winberg:

You are hereby notified that a summons has been issued against you, and your property garnished to satisfy the demand of August Carlson, amounting to two hundred and forty-three dollars and forty-two cents. Now unless you shall appear before Paul Browne, Municipal Judge, in and for said county, at his office in said town, on the 5th day of March A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 13th day of March, A. D. 1893.

August Carlson, Plaintiff.

IN MUNICIPAL COURT.

State of Wisconsin, County of Oneida, Town of Pelican.

To G. A. Winberg:

You are hereby notified that a summons has been issued against you, and your property garnished to satisfy the demand of Charles Chafee, amounting to thirty dollars. Now unless you shall appear before Paul Browne, Municipal Judge, in and for said county, at his office in said town on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 11th day of March, A. D. 1893.

Charles Chafee, Plaintiff.

The strongest recommendation that any article can have is the endorsement of the mothers of the town. When the mothers recommend it you may know that that article has more than ordinary merit. Here is what the Centerville, South Dakota, Citizen says editorially of an article sold in their town: "From personal experience we can say that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has broken up bad colds for our children. We are acquainted with many mothers in Centerville who would not be without it in the house for a good many times its cost, and are recommending it every day." 50 cent bottles for sale by J. Y. Potter Co. Drug Store.

Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic. Ripans Tabules: cure indigestion. Ripans Tabules: cures cramps. A Homestead at a Bargain. I will sell my place on the Pelican river, near Rhinelander, at a decided bargain. The location is a convenient and pleasant one and the buildings are first-class. I have four acres cleared. This is a good chance for some one. — J. A. JERMOND.

Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Wausau, Wis., March 7, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, amended Aug. 4, 1892, entitled "An Act for the sale of timber lands in the National Forest Reserve and in the Washington Territory." Samuel G. Tuttle, of Rhinelander, County of Oneida, State of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his written statement No. 17, for the purchase of the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section No. 34, in Township No. 36, Range No. 1 East, for the sum of \$100,000, to show that he had sought to make a more valuable lot for timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Wausau, Wis., on Tuesday, the 23d day of May, 1893. He names as witness: Warren F. Goodwin, of Rhinelander, and Thomas M. Johnson, of Rhinelander, Wis.

Any and all persons claiming adversely to the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the 23d day of May, 1893. E. B. SANDERS, Register.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, IN CIRCUIT COURT, Fox Oxford County.

Notice is hereby given that James S. Smounsky, by his attorneys, Billett & Walker, will petition the court at the next regular term thereof, to be held in the court house in the village of Rhinelander in said county on the 10th day of April 1893, at the opening of business on said day or as soon thereafter as possible to have, to change his name to James S. Smoun.

Dated Jan. 18, 1893.

BILLETT & WALKER, Atty's for Petitioner.

Jan 19-6w-feb 23. Atty's for Petitioner.

THE LIFE & EMERGENCY CO.,

Frank A. Lappen & Co.

317 to 327 Grand Avenue,

Milwaukee, - Wis.

"Just across the fields of clover
was her home—

I asked her over, into mine,
this winsome neighbor,
And her love makes light her
labor."

Then she told me why it hap-
pens,

That she always trades at
Lappen's,

Lappen makes the lowest rate,
Lappen always pays the freight.

FURNITURE,

CARPETS,

DRAPERY,

BEDDING,

CROCKERY,

STOVES and

RANGES.

Ripans Tabules: a standard remedy.

Ripans Tabules: best liver tonic.

Ripans Tabules have a me to stay.

Ripans Tabules cure hives.

Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

Ripans Tabules purify the blood.

Ripans Tabules are of great value.

LIVERY AND BOARDING

• STABLE .

The Best of Carriages and Horses on
hand day or night. Careful drivers
urnished when desired. Moderate
Charges. Give us a call.

W. D. JOSLIN & CO.
Wm. SHUMANN.

Proprietor of —

Union Market.

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats at
Reasonable Prices. Manufacturers of

SHUMANN'S

FAOUS • SAUSAGES.

The Best in the City. Try It.

Mason St., Rhinelander.



My Dear when I send you
up town to buy groceries I
want you to go where I tell
you. The 40c tea you get at
Jewell's is as good as this you
paid 50 cents for.

I have a nice lot of Gilt Edge
dairy butter in ten pound fir-
kins.

Butter is down and quality
is better.

Call and see me if in need
of any.

Have you ever used Duluth
'Imperial' flour? Guaranteed
to give satisfaction where all
others fail.

Try it. Car just in.

W. S. JEWELL.

SLIMMER'S

NEW

Clothing . . .

House.

317 to 327 Grand Ave., Milwaukee.

THE LIFE & EMERGENCY CO.,

Of Milwaukee, Wisconsin,

Pay no Bonuses for the privilege of

allowing agents to do business.

very Dollar Paid Purchases Insurance.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

For Particulars write to or inquire of

J. S. BURCHILL, Superintendent,

Office at Beers' Store Kd., der, Wis.

ED. ROGERS,

Horseshoer!

Will attend to all work entrusted
to me in a satisfactory
manner.

I ALSO SHOE CATTLE.

Shop next to Giant Sleigh Works.

W. D. HARRIGAN

DEALER IN

THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME II. NO. 7.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MAR.

TERMS-\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

\$40,000.00

Forty Thousand Dollars Worth of Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry of the best grades of Standard American Manufacture, such as James Boss, Blauer, Fahy's and Dueber 14 k Gold Filled, Warranted for Twenty and Twenty-five Years and Gold Filled 14 k U. S. Assay Cases, Coin Silver and Silver Ore cases. Elgin, Waltham, Columbus and Hampden high grade, adjusted Railway Movements, Gold and Heavy Rolled Plate Chains, Charms, Lockets, Finger Rings, Ear Drops, Breast Pins, Bracelets, Necklaces, Cuff and Collar Buttons, Clocks, Hollow Ware Tea Sets, Rogers' Knives and Forks, Tea and Tablespoons, Bread and Cake Knives, Dessert and Fruit Spoons and a Thousand other things belonging to a First-class Jewelry Store that must be sold at Manufacturer's prices for Thirty days.

J. R. BINDER, RHINELANDER, WIS.

F. C. Horn, of Oshkosh, was in town Monday.

Geo. E. Wood, of Chicago, was in town Tuesday.

J. D. Burt, of Prentice, looked over our city Tuesday.

Geo. Curtis Jr., of Merrill, was in Rhinelander Monday.

C. L. Seerist, of Hartford Junction, was seen on our streets Tuesday.

Wade Clark, of New Lisbon, Wis., was a Rhinelander visitor Monday.

J. J. McDonald, of Eau Claire, transacted business in our city Monday.

H. B. Freeman, of New London was interviewing our merchants Tuesday.

J. C. Hall, of Oshkosh, was in town Tuesday, looking after his insurance business.

Those wishing to see the Lily Clay Comedy Company tomorrow night can procure tickets at Squier's jewelry store.

Dr. W. Towns, the eminent specialist, will visit Rhinelander again March 31, for three days. Office at Fuller House.

The Episcopal Sunday School will be resumed in the G. A. R. hall next Sunday. All the children are invited to be present.

The Lumbermen's Union holds regular meetings Saturday evenings in I. O. O. F. hall. All members are cordially invited to attend.

By order of Pres.

The county board was in session Monday and Tuesday. They passed an ordinance detaching certain territory from the town of Pelican and creating the town of Woodboro. It is printed in another column of this paper.

Invitations are out for the Easter ball to be given by the Odd Fellows April 3d. Undoubtedly all who received cards will attend, as the Odd Fellows in Rhinelander have the reputation of giving the pleasantest parties.

John W. Fardon goes to Hazellhurst to-day, where he has engaged as superintendent for the Yawkey Lumber Co. He has held a responsible position with Brown Bros. the past year, and during his stay in Rhinelander has made many warm friends. We are sorry to have him go.

W. S. Jackson, of Superior, spent Sunday in Rhinelander.

Frank A. Lappin & Co. have a change of ad. this week. Read it.

W. H. Thorpe, of Beaver Dam, is in the city selling the jewelers their spring stocks.

"Anat Betsey" is slightly indisposed this week, so her usual article has to be omitted.

C. Eby has a card in this paper announcing himself as a candidate for assessor.

The city schools all commenced work again last Monday, with a full attendance.

Spafford & Cole change their advertisement this week, and quote some prices that will be to your interest to read.

H. Lewis has had the partition torn out of the rear end of the wholesale liquor store, and now has much more available room and a well lighted establishment throughout.

John O'Brien had quite a lively runaway last Saturday afternoon. The team let John out into the snow and went home about their business without doing any damage to speak of. Beers didn't see it, but claims it was all on account of springing that yellow center on the public so soon after St. Patrick's day.

For want of more startling news the New North announces to the public that the post-office matter is settled, and D. S. Johnson is postmaster. The appointment gives universal satisfaction, and we know of no one who is more worthy of the office than D. S. He is a staunch democrat, and for several years was the proprietor of the only democratic paper in the county, and did good service for his party. His integrity and ability are unquestioned, and the recognition he has just received at the hands of the democracy is a deserved tribute worthily bestowed.

The all absorbing topic now is as to where the office will be located. We think we can safely say that it will not be changed from its present location immediately, and that when it is moved it will be put where it will suit the majority, and not any particular clique or faction. The office is in good hands, and will be under the personal supervision of Mr. Johnson, who will attend to the duties to the best of his ability.

How to Make the Town Grow.

The growth which has been accomplished by Rhinelander hitherto has been aided but little by any organized effort on the part of our citizens. Of course it speaks very much in praise of our natural advantages that our city has grown so rapidly without any efforts to boom it. It is also true that plans to push the growth of a place may result in reaction and injury if pushed to an unhealthy and unreasonable length. But the legitimate work and the obvious advantage of well considered efforts to secure manufacturing enterprises and build up a city is forcibly illustrated by the work of our Advancement Association, which purchased lands and furnished building sites and materially helped to secure the location of the Screen Door Factory and the Kirk Box Factory.

To the great surprise of the citizens who took stock in this enterprise, it was found that the Association possessed assets enough to make the stock worth par value after it had fulfilled its agreements with these enterprises, and had a large sum of money in its treasury besides. This result was accomplished by the increase in the value of the property owned by the Association.

The surprise of the members of the Association was so great, when it was announced at the annual meeting that a cash dividend was to be made, that no one thought of suggesting that there were other enterprises which might be successfully promoted by the Association, and that the funds on hand should be devoted to that purpose.

One of these enterprises is the improvement of our splendid water power. Here is one of the most valuable resources of our city, which, through a chain of unfortunate circumstances, has never been utilized. The value of this resource and the practicability of its utilization are beyond question. Companies have offered to build mills and factories, and rent the power or take stock in a company organized for its improvement. If it were utilized it would double our present population in a few years. We have the raw material in inexhaustible quantities to supply the mills and factories which are adapted to be operated by water power. We have the railroad facilities for the shipment of the manufactured products. Our location is right.

We suggest and urge upon our Advancement Association the wisdom and practicability of undertaking to promote the improvement of our water power. If the Association would appoint a committee to confer with capitalists and represent the facts to them, setting aside a liberal fund to pay the expenses of such committee, the New North predicts that a company could be organized to make this much needed improvement and our water power be utilized during the coming season. There is no ground to doubt that the owners of the water power would readily cooperate in any such plan. In fact they have expressed their readiness to enter into reasonable arrangement to this end.

Another thing which it would be well for the Advancement Association to give attention, is the building of a line of railroad to connect with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. It has been the expressed purpose of the St. Paul Company to have a line of road running to Rhinelander when our annual lumber output amounted to fifty million feet. Although we have more than doubled that amount the road has not been built. The value to our shippers of the southwestern connections and outlet which such a road would be is too well understood to need argument. The facts fully warrant the building of the road. It is only the apathy of our own people that prevents it from being built.

It may be said that we are doing well enough as it is. We are certainly having a very healthy growth. But these are the days of sharp competition between cities as well as individuals. No business man and no city can afford to rest upon past achievements, or consider that anything has been done as long as there remains anything to be done. Whoever enlivens his efforts to fortify and strengthen his position soon finds some more enterprising rival taking advantage of the situation and leaving him in the lurch.

The building of this short line of railroad would give us command of the situation as to freights and shipping, and place us upon an equal footing in that respect with other points on the Wisconsin river, and this added to our natural advantages would place us in a position of marked superiority as a manufacturing point.

An Important Bill.

A bill has been reported and agreed upon and will pass the legislature, providing that an unincorporated village such as Rhinelander may be incorporated as a city, in the same manner now provided for the incorporation of an incorporated village into a city.

It was found that this could not be done in time to have the question of incorporation submitted to a vote before the spring election. So the matter must go over for another year. But it should not be forgotten. A petition should be filed in due season next year and the steps preliminary to a vote on the question should be taken. Then Rhinelander should appear in 1894 in a new spring suit that will fit her mature proportions, having cast off the swaddling clothes that were suited only to the infantile period of her history.

Sam T. Jack's Lily Clay Company opened at the Buckingham last night for a week's engagement. Too much for the company can not be said. From the opening burlesque, "Christoforo Columbo," to the closing burlesque "Mazepa," the interest never flags. It is truly a company of all stars. Mezoz and Abecco do some wonderful acrobatic feats and are followed by Hawley and Doyle, the best clog and sand dancers ever seen in Louisville. Alice Gilmore, in Irish and negro melodies, was forced to answer to several encores. The "Veitch Bros." were forced to appear before the audience three times. Their gymnastic feats were wonderful and also extremely amusing. They were followed by Julia Kelley, who received more applause than any other member of the company. Her banjo and bone solos were very pleasing. Her imitations with the bones were startling in their truthfulness to nature. Sandow, the strongest man who has ever been seen in this city, closed the variety part of the entertainment. He surprised the audience with his feats of strength. A trunk strap was fastened about his waist and drawn until his waist was compressed to eighteen inches from thirty-six inches. He then exerted this muscle and broke the strap. Chains were broken by the muscles of his arm and chest. Heavy dumb-bells from 100 to 312 pounds in weight were lifted, and other startling feats of strength done. The performance closed with "Zappa," Louisville Courier Journal, January 17.

Chris Eby is a candidate for assessor and would make a capable and satisfactory officer. He is fair minded and is well acquainted with the value of property.

J. L. McLaughlin is also a candidate for assessor, and is thoroughly competent to fill the office. He has dealt in real estate a good deal and knows what property is worth. From the list of candidates named, and these are all that the New North has heard mentioned, there is ample material for a good ticket which would fairly represent every interest in our community.

The good sense and judgment of the electors should unite upon such a ticket and elect without any unseemly scruples.

LATER.—Just as we go to press we learn that there is still another ticket mentioned, with Geo. Boers for chairman and James Keenan and Mike Laugdon for supervisors.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

U. S. SENATE IN EXTRA SESSION.

On the 13th the United States senate discussed the resolution offered by Mr. Manderson intended to limit the action of the senate in the present extraordinary session to executive matters not requiring cooperation on the part of the house, but no decision was reached.

RESOLUTIONS of the Massachusetts legislature favoring the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands were presented to the senate on the 13th and laid on the table. The committees of the senate were reported and agreed to. The president sent a long list of appointments, among them being that of William McAdoo, of New Jersey, to be assistant secretary of the navy, and Edward B. Whitney, of New York, to be assistant attorney general.

In the senate on the 10th the only business transacted was the presentation of various memorials from the legislature of North Dakota and the reference of a resolution for the appointment of a clerk to the committee on internal affairs at \$1,100 per annum. Adjourned until the 20th.

DOMESTIC.

The California legislature has passed a resolution to submit to the people a constitutional amendment removing the capital to San Jose.

JOSEPH MASSEY fatally shot Mary V. Lafave at Quincy, Mass., because she refused to marry him and then shot himself.

Z. F. KEYES, of Chicago, while in a drunken frenzy shot Mrs. Weir, a neighbor, his sick wife and then himself. None of the shots were thought to be fatal.

JON R. WOOTLEY, a patrolman attached to a life saving station between Long Branch and Asbury Park, found a pocketbook on the beach containing \$45,000. It was washed ashore by the waves.

FRED LAISURE and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Ilene Sullivan, were drowned near Midland, Mich., while attempting to cross a road which was covered with water.

By an explosion in the Whittet mine near Perryopolis, Pa., ten men were injured, five of them fatally.

HIGH water in the Mohawk river at Schenectady, N. Y., flooded the works of the Edison Electric company, and the exhibits which the company was preparing for the world's fair were destroyed. The loss was placed at \$500,000.

THREE men entered the home of Thomas Bryant at Burksville, Ky., and compelled Bryant to tell where his money was hidden by holding his feet in the fire until they were burned to a crisp.

A FRESHET in the Hudson river was the highest since 1883, and the lower part of the city of Albany was under water.

A TERRIFIC blizzard raged over all northern Wisconsin, with snow 2 feet deep in some places. George Coleman was frozen to death near Bayfield and two men met a like fate at Washburn.

A RAILWAY engine exploded at St. Elmo, N. Y., killing George A. Simpkins, fireman, and Horace Lambert, brakeman.

The visible supply of grain in the United States on the 13th was: Wheat, 70,104,000 bushels; corn, 15,098,000 bushels; oats, 4,933,000 bushels; rye, 91,000 bushels; barley, 1,520,000 bushels.

It was reported that high water had carried away dams at Howardsville, Plainwell and Otsego, Mich., and that thousands of acres of land were inundated and many lives and much property lost.

The Kansas Trust & Banking company at Atchison closed its doors with liabilities of \$800,000; assets, \$700,000.

The Atkinson House Furnishing company of Boston, with fourteen branches in other New England cities, failed for \$1,500,000. The assets were estimated at \$3,000,000.

COLORED men were rapidly replacing foreign laborers in all the Carnegie works at Pittsburgh and vicinity, and as soon as possible all the latter would be dismissed.

EVA Ross, aged 19 years, poisoned her mother and brother at Madison, Ind., and then took her own life in the same manner. She was employed in a factory, and as all her scanty wages went toward the support of the family she became despondent.

RAVINE fires near Garden City, Kan., destroyed many houses and settlers lost all or a large part of their buildings, household goods, hay, grain and farming implements. S. E. Anderson and wife, an elderly couple, were fatally burned. The town of Paleo was burned, and Sylvester Sannel and Oscar Lilly, farmers, lost their lives.

The governor of Montana has signed the anti-slavers bill. Under its provisions it is unlawful for anyone to deal in railroad tickets save the regularly authorized agents of railroad companies.

FLAMES in Baltimore destroyed a building occupied by Matlai, Ingram & Co. for the manufacture of tin and painted ware. Loss, \$100,000.

WILLIAM BAILEY, Dave Hutchinson, Mrs. LeFevre, Albert Moore, A. McDonald and two unknown men perished in a prairie fire in Russell county, Kan.

The Maryland court of appeals has decided the single-tax system unconstitutional.

The Utal Loan and Trust company's building at Ogden was burned, the loss being \$125,000; insurance, \$55,000.

An explosion in a mine at Anderson, I. T., killed nine men and injured eight others probably fatally.

JAMES HOWARD and Will Morgan, two troopers belonging to the Fifth cavalry, were drowned while fording a creek south of Caldwell, Kans., in the Cherokee strip.

GROVER WOOD, a tall negro, was sold at Fayette for six months under the Missouri vagrancy law to Charles McCampbell, of Glen Eden Springs, for \$20.

A fire in the cotton mills at Exeter, N. H., caused a loss of \$250,000.

NEARLY one-half of the village of Polk City, Ia., was destroyed by fire.

ONE-HALF of the town of Arkansas City, Ark., was burned, the loss being \$100,000. C. A. King, a tinsmith, perished in the flames.

A SEVERE earthquake shock was felt at Jamaica, L. I., causing houses to rock and breaking windows and crockery.

During the absence of her husband Mrs. Otto Sanders, of Belleville, Tex., jumped into a well with her two children, and the little ones were killed and the mother fatally injured.

THE Farmers' and Traders' bank at Montgomery City, Mo., was robbed by burglars of \$4,000 in cash.

DURING the last session of congress \$87,000 was appropriated to pay employees of the bureau of engraving and printing and to meet incidental expenses. It has just been discovered that the engrossed bill signed by the president only carried the sum of \$87. The clerical error cannot be rectified until congress again convenes.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has fully decided to send a commission to Hawaii to investigate the recent revolution and to report before the meeting of the next congress.

NEARLY every saloonkeeper in Norfolk, Va., was indicted by the grand jury for violating the Sunday law.

SIX members of a gang of counterfeitors were arrested by United States officials at Belleville, W. Va., and a lot of spurious money was captured.

LIGHTNING struck the Stonington line steamer New Hampshire on her trip from New York to Stonington, the electric wires carried the lightning all over the steamer and great damage was done, but none of the passengers were hurt.

THOMAS LOVETT, 69 years old, cut his throat with a penknife at the soldiers' home near Erie, Pa., and bled to death.

THE Redpath Bros. Manufacturing company, boot and shoe jobbers and manufacturers at Boston, who were burned out in the recent fire, have failed for \$100,000.

Gov. WERTZ, of New Jersey, has signed the bill making horse-racing for purses or prizes unlawful in the months of December, January and February.

EDGAR BROOME (white) and Albert Taylor (colored) were the principals in a prize fight at Grand Rapids, Mich., during which Broome was struck a probably fatal blow.

THE three children of Benjamin Fleisch, who lives near Holton, Kan., were fatally burned in a fire that destroyed their father's house.

The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad company has increased its capital stock to an even \$100,000,000.

MATTIE CLARK, a negress, committed suicide at Tyler, Tex., by saturating her clothing with kerosene, applying a match and roasting herself to death.

ARTHUR STANLEY and Henry Johnson, two Pittsburgh hunters, were drowned in the Kanakakee river near Riverside, Ind.

JOHN F. SCHNIDER and his hired man were instantly killed at Somonauk, Ill., by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Denver flyer.

HAROLD MURRY, of St. Louis, after a dispute with his wife attempted to shoot her, but the bullet instead struck and killed his 67-year-old mother.

EX-REPRESENTATIVE BLOUNT, of Georgia, left Washington on a mission to Hawaii to inquire into the desirability of annexing the island, and more particularly to determine whether the people of the island desire annexation.

At Pass Christian, Miss., the dead bodies of Miss Alma Nunnemacher and W. B. Miller, both of Milwaukee, Wis., were found. The father of the girl is a wealthy man, and his refusal to consent to their marriage caused the young couple to take their own lives.

FIRE at Eureka Springs, Ark., destroyed between fifty and sixty houses of the cheaper class.

WHITE delivering a lecture Rev. William Graham, pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian church of Boston, fell dead.

TRAINS collided on the Erie road at Lackawaxen, N. Y., and a Pullman sleeper was demolished and ten passengers were injured, some of them seriously.

In a fit of despondency Abner Carter and his wife shot and killed each other near Relfoot Lake, Tenn.

During the absence of Thomas Dixon his house at Rutherfordton, N. C., was burned and his wife and two children perished in the flames.

The Wheeler opera house was totally destroyed by fire at Toledo, O., the loss being \$200,000.

MRS. VINCENT OLIVER, Mrs. Walker and the latter's child were killed at New Iberia, La., while crossing a railroad track in front of a train.

TURNER hall at Paterson, N. J., a building covering a block, was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$100,000. Eight persons were injured, two fatally.

NEARLY 200 new hotels have been erected in Chicago for the entertainment of world's fair visitors.

AUTHORITY has been given to Secretary Gresham to exchange with Minister Grip certificates of ratification of the extradition treaty between the United States and Sweden recently ratified by the senate.

It has been decided to name the new military post to be established near Essex Junction, Vt., Fort Ethan Allen, in honor of the revolutionary patriot.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

AARON P. PEPPER, a prominent lawyer and member of congress in 1870 from the First Ohio district, died at home in Cincinnati.

LUCY SCHOOLCRAFT, the famous comedian, died suddenly at the Hotel Stratford in Cincinnati.

JAMES WILLIAM HYATT died at his residence in Norwalk, Conn., aged 50 years. He was treasurer of the United States during the latter part of the Cleveland administration.

At their home near Buckrus, O., Jacob Pike and wife celebrated their diamond wedding. Mr. Pike is 92 and his wife 96.

ELIZABETH SMITH, aged 102 years, died at her home in Georgetown, Ind.

MRS. MARGARET HOOPER died in Brooklyn, N. Y., from heart disease while funeral services were being held over the body of her husband, Robert Hooper, the writer on field and athletic sports.

HARRY KERNELL, the famous Irish comedian, died in the Bloomingdale (N. Y.) insane asylum, aged 45 years.

The annual national convention of the National Republican league will be held at Louisville, Ky., May 10 next.

The president has accepted the resignation of ex-Gov. W. M. Stone, of Iowa, commissioner of the general land office, to take effect March 24 next.

Mrs. MARY E. LEASE has been elected president of the Kansas state board of charities.

A CONFERENCE of ministers and prohibitionists interested in the formation of a new national political organization was held in Pittsburgh, Pa. The platform recognizes God as the author of civil government; equal rights for all without respect to race, color or sex; abolition or suppression of the drunk traffic; and such other moral, economic, financial and industrial reforms as are needed in the country.

MRS. FRANCES HILLIER, of Boston, the eccentric widow of Dr. Hillier, who is the possessor of \$5,000,000, has married Peter Surratt, her coachman.

HENDERSON SMITH died at Quincy, Ill., aged 119 years. He married his second wife at the age of 90.

MRS. SARAH RESUMINE HICKS died at her home in Old Westbury, L. I., aged 103 years.

SAMUEL KNIGHT, aged 40 years, the ex-champion pool player of America, fell dead in New York.

GREEN B. RAUM, commissioner of pensions, sent his resignation to the president.

FOREIGN.

A BUILDING in the Sprudel strasse, Carlsbad, collapsed while men were repairing it and fourteen were killed.

A HOUSE at Salzendorf, Germany, inhabited by a widow and three children was burned, and the remains of the four found in the ruins bore plain evidence that all had been murdered.

MOSLEM mobs had possession of Cesarea, Turkey, had established a reign of terror over the Armenians and had robbed hundreds and killed many.

A FIRE in Bootle, England, burned two cotton warehouses belonging to the Deene company, the loss being \$500,000.

SEVERAL cases of cholera have appeared in a convict prison in Moscow.

Numerous Austrian, Swiss and German Catholics have petitioned the pope that he call an international conference to take steps to abolish gambling at Monte Carlo.

In a Chinese village a band of sixty pirates were massacred by the villagers.

The immense linen factory at Gottschalk was burned and 5,000 tents just completed for the German army were destroyed.

AT Barcelona, Spain, six anarchists were arrested, and in their houses were found a number of bombs apparently of American manufacture.

In the city of Brisbane, Australia, and its suburbs the damage done by floods was estimated at \$15,000,000.

NEARLY 200 villages around Warsaw and the town of Arzecoff, in Russia, have been inundated by a sudden thaw. There was great distress and millions of rubles of damage.

Owing to the spread of cholera in certain districts in Russia a congress of sanitary officers has been summoned to meet in St. Petersburg and arrange for protective measures against the disease.

LATER.

JUDGE C. P. GREGORY of Stillwater, Minn., died at his residence on the 18th, after a long illness. He was a prominent democrat and had served as minister to Mexico.

AT Butte, Mont., the morning of the 15th, a 55-ton Grant locomotive exploded with terrific force, instantly killing conductor H. J. Winkeword, of Watertown, Wis., and switchman John Kane of California. John P. Featherly of Missouri was fatally injured, and Fireman James Mulligan seriously injured.

A TRAGEDY tragedy occurred on the Knoxville & Ohio passenger train, the 15th, at Hills Point, 1½ miles east of Newcomb, Campbell county, Tenn., in which Sheriff John Burnett of Campbell county was killed; Deputy Sheriff John Dill probably fatally wounded; Cruso Smith, fatally wounded, and Jesse Jones sustained several serious injuries.

The sheriff and his deputy were trying to arrest a miner named Jesse Jones on the charge of carrying weapons, when they were attacked by Jones and three other desperadoes with the above results.

A SERVANT in ejecution involving more than a million dollars worth of property, was brought against the Pennsylvania company in the common pleas court of Pittsburgh, the 18th, by 11 heirs named Barbin, of Columbia county. The property the plaintiffs seek to recover extends from Tenth to Eleventh streets on Pennsylvania avenue, and is used by the railroad company for office buildings, car sheds and tracks.

ARRIVED being out 14 hours, the jury in the Alex. Gravel murder case at Little Falls, Minn., the 18th, brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree.

The steamship Sarria, which was reported disabled at sea, arrived at Halifax, N. S., with 500 passengers.

FLAMES in Baltimore destroyed a building occupied by Matlai, Ingram & Co. for the manufacture of tin and painted ware. Loss, \$100,000.

WILLIAM BAILEY, Dave Hutchinson, Mrs. LeFevre, Albert Moore, A. McDonald and two unknown men perished in a prairie fire in Russell county, Kan.

THE Maryland court of appeals has decided the single-tax system unconstitutional.

THE Utal Loan and Trust company's building at Ogden was burned, the loss being \$125,000; insurance, \$55,000.

AN explosion in a mine at Anderson, I. T., killed nine men and injured eight others probably fatally.

JAMES HOWARD and Will Morgan, two troopers belonging to the Fifth cavalry, were drowned while fording a creek south of Caldwell, Kans., in the Cherokee strip.

GRANOR WOOD, a tall negro, was sold at Fayette for six months under the Missouri vagrancy law to Charles McCampbell, of Glen Eden Springs, for \$20.

THRUM CONFESSES.

His Plan to Swindle Life Insurance Companies Out of \$60,000—Others Implicated.

"The people of this vicinity on having Chamberlain's Coughed and do not want any," says John V. Bishop, of Polk Mills, Indiana. That is right, know it to be superior to any for colds, and as a preventive cure for croup, and why should not insist upon having it. 50 bottles for sale by J. Y. Potter Drug Store.

Spafford & Co.

pacl's" which the unbelieving unfeelingly style "laziness."

"Most ready to go, old woman, or hev'n ye done talkin' yet?" he asks jocosely of his wife, but he is in no haste. With the prospect of a good dinner, a seat in the shade, and his pipe and plenty of tobacco, Dick would remain the rest of the day with no disturbing qualms of conscience. More matches are supplied, his pipe duly lighted, and he takes up the dropped ends of the conversation, as it were, by inquiring in a casual, indifferent way, "How you-uns heard 'bout ol' man Crabtree's a-beatin' of his wife?" We had not, so he proceeded to enlighten us.

"Twar Lyddy Meeks as war a-tellin' me. She war down to L—— last Thursday war a week, an' war a-passin' n' Crabtree's house. I dunno what for the war up that way nowow. She left her team under the shed at the mill. flour's mighty high now; seem's like it's a raisin' the hull time. Mrs. Brown, hev you-uns ary watch? My pipe's plum gone out!"

"The requisite match having been supplied once more (Dick providently takes a dozen, for emergencies), his pipe is relighted and the narration goes on.

"As I war a-sayin', Lyddy Meeks war a-passin' Crabtree's house; an' she heerd loud talkin' an' she looked in an' ol' man Crabtree war-a-chasin' his wife from one room to other. He had a big stick in his hand an' he war a-beatin' her right smart; an' she war a-hollerin' good an' tryin' to git away from him. When they see Lyddy a-peokin' they slammed to the door. Hit's a plain shame. Hit is so?"

We agreed with him; and asked if anything had been done.

"I dunno. I wish I'd bin char! Lyddy war feared to go in. I'd mashed his head soft! I would that!"

"But," I interposed, "there must be some mistake. Don't you think so? I have always thought Mr. Crabtree a quiet, peaceable old man. He has always seemed good to his wife; I can hardly believe Mrs. Meeks's story. She might be mistaken."

"Lyddy Meeks see hit with her own eyes. Hit's true I reckon."

"I'd think hit war true fur sure, ef hit war the tother way!" giggled Becky.

"Wall, I dunno," put in Mrs. Walton, who had not interrupted her lord before. "Susan is mighty nigh broke down; and the Lord only knows what devilmess a man won't be st. of he turns hiffself loose!"

"Susan onto mash his head soft!" reiterates Walton. He apparently is not aware that I have heard how unkind he is to his wife; although from her size one would think she might be able to hold a man like Dick in proper subjection. But, although a small man, he is alert and wily and would probably come off victor in such an encounter. Why is it that the very idea of a case of marital fistfights always seems to excite more laughter than tears? Sad and miserable it often must be—to one, at least, of the participants; and not entirely devoid of pitiable aspect to an observer, even when they are both insensible of the hideous farce in which they are taking part.

After smoking awhile longer, with repeated injunctions to "come down when you can" with freshly-lighted pipes and a good supply of matches, my latest visitors climb into their big wagon and drive away. They are still "aimin' to go to town this evenin'"

Just as the sun is going down, Becky also departs, not forgetting the pressing invitation to "come down when you can."

The days drag their sultry hours away, one by one. Everything is drying up—would perish utterly, were it not for the heavy dews which keep the life in vegetation in a wonderful way. We say: "We never saw such a summer before," but we have! We are spent with the heat, but the cool nights refresh us, and give us courage to encounter the scorching days. Occasionally there floats to our ears more rumors concerning the Crabtrees, corroborative of what "Lyddy Meeks see with her own eyes." And somehow all of the accounts bear to each other a wonderful likeness. We begin to think that where there is so much smoke, there must be a little fire!

But I notice at intervals that the different stories are gradually assuming greater dimensions, and they are more tragic in the details. The members of my household suggest that perhaps we did not have a full account at first. Perhaps not.

The color of Mrs. Crabtree's gown is now given, with "its skirt torn from the waist." Her "bleeding wounds" manifestly need attention. Her moans, when "she hoileder right good," haunt me. There is a great deal of talk; but nobody seems to make it their business to investigate the matter. After all that has been said, that does not seem to be entirely just to the parties concerned. Withal, there is a placid, indifferent way with everybody that completely mystifies one!

No one seems to take the affair seriously to heart. The talk goes on, and they seem greatly to enjoy it. Are they all utterly heartless? I cannot decide, for they are generally so kind when one is in need of help. But how they do tear one's good name to shreds!

Mrs. Angin tells all of her friends—Mrs. Walton tells all of hers, and each in his or her turn performs a similar duty. It is a case of geometrical progression.

There are some immediate, unimportant results. Charlie Crabtree, a young man of good looks and good heart, gets a most emphatic and decided "mitten" from his sweetheart, Miss Louie Swallow, without, in the least knowing what it is all about; and he is very much bewildered and discomposed thereby. Thers begin to be sundry threats of violence, also. But these proceed mostly from men whose own homes are not beyond reproach.

"Less turn loose and hang him!" is one of an idle group of loungers. But the bystanders jeer him derisively. There are also a few—a very few—dis-

senting voices; and there lacks a leader—a fact which explains much inaction in other cases besides this!

I hear of Mrs. Crabtree as confined to her bed with no one to unse her but her cruel husband; and I heroically resolve to go and take care of the poor woman even at the risk of my life if need be.

But as I arrive at this decision I am suddenly taken very ill; and consequently I lose sight of the Crabtree case for a time. On my recovery I hear no more, and conclude that the affair has died a natural death for lack of fuel, or of busy tongues to fan the flame.

Several weeks afterward, being in town, I go one Sunday evening to the little church where a number of my neighbors attend services, and where some of them are members.

The services are in progress when I enter. It is very warm. Palm-leaf fans are being paled vigorously. There seems to be no sermon. "It is a kind of prayer-meeting," I think, as I find a seat. Another hymn is sung, and then the pastor rises to make a few remarks. He begins by reading that lovely chapter of First Corinthians in which charity is so exquisitely defined.

"Charity suffereth long and is kind; charity envith not; charity vaunteth not itself; is not puffed up; doth not behave itself unseemly; seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil; rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things; charity never faileth!"

The worthy pastor's after-remarks seem to me a trifling commonplace, and I find myself wishing that he had contented himself with the apostle's beautiful letter. But finally he arouses every one's attention:

"Brethren and sisters! I take this opportunity to allow one of us—Brother Crabtree—to make—an explanation about a certain—matter—of which, I am sorry to say, there has been a great deal of talk; and some of it not at all in the spirit of the chapter which we have just read. It is to be hoped, my dear brethren, that this matter—will go no farther, but that we will all remember to practice the 'charity that thineth no evil!'

"Brother Crabtree" rises slowly and stiffly. He clears his throat and pauses. There is no lack of attention. Every neck is craned in his direction; every eye is fastened on his face, every ear is stretched to its widest, so to speak; and nearly every mouth is literally in the same condition! I am so reverent that I long for the pencil of Nast, or at least to be able to "press the button" that I may catch the horrified and indigorous expression on some of the faces.

The silence is intense. What is going to be revealed of that mysterious case? What repentant confession of guilt? I may be wrong, but I fear the uncharitable ones feel no pity. All their thoughts are merged in his confession. The fans cease to move; the men and boys to chew tobacco—they almost forget to breathe. In their pent-up lives it is a supreme moment. And I confess that I am not without curiosity and interest. Oh, poor human nature! Always as prone and keen to anticipate the dread "judgment day!" And so rarely anxious to cover up with mercy's veil any sins of our own. At last he speaks. This is his confession:

"Brethren and sisters," he begins, "I disremember just what mornin' 'twas that my wife said she was plumb tired o' them air 'mud-daubers' and I got me a lath an' I went for 'em. I knocked down a right smart of the nests an' I killed a heap of the wasps, an' my wife was a-sweepin' up the dirt, an' we see Mrs. Meeks a-peokin', an' I just hed to set right down an' laff an' git rested some. I disremember if we shot the door or not. I didn't 'low to hit my wife none. She's here; ye kin ask her."

He sat down suddenly, having probably made the longest speech of his life.

"We will now hear from Sister Crabtree," supplements the pastor.

"Sister Crabtree" rises in her place promptly and begins to speak so vehemently that I suspect she has been longing for the opportunity. She is tall, spare woman with keen, bright eyes and dark hair with gray streaks like wisps of hay. She looks quite capable of holding her own as against her husband, who is a mild-mannered old man with white hair, and his tall form is somewhat bent with age and labor.

"There's been a heap more talk," she says grimly, "but us than that was any call fur. My husband was a-knockin' down the mud-daubers' nests, just as he says. We've always aimed to tend to our own bizness an' not bother nobody. An' if we want help we kin call 'em in. My husband's bin mighty good to me; he never struck me no blow: an's fur I know he didn't aim to that air mornin'. I dunno who started the story that he was a-beatin' of me. I reckon I kin take keer of myself! But hit 'pears like they had little to do! But I haint a-keerin'! The hul' tow a could a-pecked ef they'd wanted to. They wouldn't a-seen nothin'! 'Twasn't me that hollered. Any time that he killed one he'd holler out: 'Thar! I've got ye!' or some sitch fool talk; but I dunno 'twas a crime! Ef some folks will jest tend to their own business!"

But here the good pastor interposes. He fears that, in his efforts to make peace, he has stirred up a "hornet's nest." Sister Crabtree is allowing her hurt feelings to carry her too far, forgetful of the time and place! He hurriedly and anxiously speaks:

"There, Sister Crabtree! That will do, I think. We are abundantly satisfied. I hope we may all be very slow to believe evil or to carry tales. Brother Mizer, will you lead in prayer?"

The current of life in L—— flows on smoothly as ever. I am happy to be able to state that Charlie Crabtree and Miss Louie Swallow have been reconciled, and will soon be married.—Margaret S. Sibley, in Springfield (Mass.) Republicen.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Sheep farmers in France are returning to the pure Merino breed for mutton, as well as wool. They find that mutton sells at the same price, no matter what the breed, and that Merino wool pays better than coarser breeds, both as to quality and quantity of fleece.

Eight miners at Jurjevka, Russia, were imprisoned in a mine by its being suddenly flooded with water a month or so since. It took ten days to pump the water out, and all hopes of their rescue were abandoned, but when reached they were still living, although terribly exhausted, having eaten nothing during the whole time of their imprisonment.

From a recent official return it appears that there were ninety-three deaths by suicide in Bombay last year. In proportion to population the Parsees head the list, followed by Europeans, then the native Christians are at the bottom. The female suicides are mainly among Hindus, and twenty-two of them were married women between the ages of twelve and thirty.

No sooner have European aeronauts improved their balloons almost to the point of perfection for military use, than along comes a Russian scientist with an apparatus which captures the rays of the sun and employs them to burn balloons. A Russian paper states that the balloons can be burned when at a distance of five kilometers from the person handling the apparatus.

A curious strike is reported from Oettingen, Germany. During the last army maneuvers there a large number of bombs thrown by the artillery penetrated the ground without exploding. The peasants in that vicinity have now stopped work in the fields and can not be prevailed upon to resume their work. Preparation of the soil for spring planting is delayed, but the peasants will not plow until the artillerymen remove the dangerous bombshells.

New milk retails for two cents per quart in the Apennine region of France. In this section the farms are all very small, and but very little trade is done. The owners do but little buying or selling, but make their crops and stock almost completely supply their needs. Yet these peasants always have a vacation at a neighboring watering place, where their room costs only ten cents per day, another dime pays for the water, and they cook their meals in a general kitchen. Artificial irrigation is practiced to some extent in that thriving section.

Tasmania's revenue for last year was £790,000, a diminution of £94,000 compared with 1891. New South Wales' revenue for 1892 shows an increase of £400,000 over the previous year, but there is a deficit on the financial operations of the year of £335,000, which is £156,000 in excess of the treasurer's estimate. The revenue of Queensland for 1892 was £1,053,000, an increase of £65,000 over 1891. A forecast of the next Indian budget, made in Calcutta, anticipates a deficit of 100 lakhs of rupees instead of the estimated surplus of 14 lakhs. The probable deficit is attributed by the newspaper publishing the forecast entirely to the fall in exchange, although the railway receipts for the year are greatly below the estimate.

HOW HAREMS ARE RECRUITED.

The High Prices Paid for Girls in the Turkish Slave Market.

The slave trade is the chief source of recruits for the Turkish harem. All assertions to the contrary notwithstanding, it still flourishes in the city of the sultan. The headquarters of the white slave trade are in the Rostaneh quarter, which comprise a number of small, narrow streets between Pera, Galata, and Topkapi. The trade is conducted almost exclusively by a tribe of Techarkes known as Tassirdehis. Families generally work together. One brother, for example, stops at home and minds the shop while the others go abroad and purchase and forward the raw material of the commerce. Negotiations with purchasers are conducted through the intermediary of Arab brokers, who call regularly on their patrons to inquire if they are wanting anything in black eunuchs or white girls—just as Manchester commission agents drum for orders among merchants and shippers, and like them they are remunerated by percentage on sales.

The rendezvous of these gentry is a coffee-house in the Rostaneh quarter, the entry to which is strictly forbidden to all save followers of the prophet. To obtain trustworthy information as to current prices is naturally in these circumstances attended with some difficulty, but approximately, and as nearly as can be ascertained, they are as follows: A white boy in good health, from eight to ten years old, costs eight to ten dollars; if he is old, fifteen to twenty dollars; if he has any requirements, such, for instance, as a knowledge of cookery or other house work, he will command twice as much.

A girl under 10 years old may be had for \$4, while a maiden between 12 and 16, especially if she can read or write and strum a little on the zitter, is worth \$4,000.

A female slave of exceptional beauty, young, white, and a virgin—the style most in vogue—are blonde with black eyes—fetches from \$5,000 to \$7,500. For a very choice specimen, with a smattering of French and able to play a few airs on the piano, a rich amateur has been known to pay as much as \$12,500. But, as may be supposed, the demand for articles of this description has greatly fallen off since the halcyon time of perpetual loans and profuse expenditures.

Black slaves, who are brought principally from Africa, are either sold direct by the importers to the proprietors of harems or to dealers, two of whom have extensive private marts in Stamboul. These two generally keep on hand 100 to 200 each. There are also depots in Scutari and in several villages on the Bosphorus. A strong, black slave sells for about \$100; a black maiden, \$75 to \$90.

The Turks themselves see no more wrong in slavery than in polygamy. It is permitted by their religion, and enjoys the sanction of ancient custom; it is inseparably associated with their social habits, and, in spite of all the protests of the Christian powers, will endure as long as the Ottoman rule in Stamboul. But let us do one justice the unmentionable. He treats his slaves well. He not rarely marries them, and many a man born in bondage has risen to the highest offices of the state.—Chicago Times.

TRANSYLVANIA WINE.

Peasants Treading the Grapes in the Old Style of Classic Days.

Across the fields, from every direction, crept the ox-teams, followed by groups of peasants. Already in the wine-gardens the work had begun: the unyoked oxen lay in the pleasant shade; carts with the wine-casks set in them were drawn up here and there in a little open space; the white figures went to and fro among the vines; there was a buzz of voices from every side, and now and then snatches of song. Up and down the broad alleyways through the vineyards we strayed, the sun burning us with fiercer heat as it rose higher and higher, the warmth and the scents of summer everywhere on the busy hillside. At each vineyard we were laden with a fresh burden of grapes, and we ate them as we went, flinging bunch after bunch to the begging gypsy children who romped at our heels. Long before noon a man with loose white trousers rolled high above his knees was jumping in every wine-cask, the juice in rich reddish streams falling into the buckets set below. At noon the smoke from many camp-kettles rose above the vines, and mingling with the sweet scents of summer was the smell of the midday gulyas.

As we passed the large vineyards we saw in each little white house of the guardian a banquet spread, and around the table one of the gypsy bands from the hotel of the town stood playing. But at the smaller vineyards the cloth was laid on the grass, or on a table under a rude shed, and here Romanies in peasant dress from the near villages were fiddling away under the trees, while men, pressing the grapes in the casks, danced wildly to the music, throwing their brown, grape-stained arms above their heads, every now and then a mad couple twirling round and round on the smooth grass; smiling Wallachs were begging us to taste the new wine; even the children in the sun's garden were prionetting and singing, while the black-robed sisters and the priest in the engrossed chukup on the east the number of buckets emptied into it.

In Tuscany, when we went to the vintage, the peasants pressed the wines inside dark, gloomy cellars; in Provence, the land of "sunburnt mirth," the grapes were crushed by steam in brand-new buildings with all the latest modern improvements. It was only in Transylvania that we found the peasants dancing in the old glad, free fashion of classic days, out in the sunshine, to the sound of music.

The sun was setting when we saw the long white line again moving across the fields to the town opposite, with the cathedral-crowned fortress towering above it, and far away on each side toward neighboring villages. The light was fading when we started after them, and stalking through the stubble came the black line of the gypsy bands, in each one man with his bass viol held over his shoulder like some strange, mystic banner. They played in the hotel restaurant that evening, when the town was gay with the gaiety of an abundant vintage.—Century.

THE ROYAL CAMERONS.

A Celebrated Regiment of the British Army and Its History.

It is over one hundred years since Alan Cameron, of Inverness, a Highland gentleman and Jacobite ancestor, was intrusted with the raising of a regiment of foot, to be called the "Cameron Volunteers." The limit ago for the recruits was to be thirty-five, and it was to contain six hundred and fifty-four non-commissioned officers, and men and thirty officers, a strength subsequently raised to one thousand.

Mr. Cameron became lieutenant-colonel, and the picturesque tartan, the regiment still wears, was designed by his wife. A newly-raised force was first under fire at Egmont-op-Zee, in Flanders, in 1799, and after service in Egypt in 1801 went through the Peninsular war. At Waterloo and Quatre Bras it had no fewer than four hundred and seventy-nine killed and wounded, and in the Crimean and Indian its services were equally glorious.

The regiment was at Tel-el-Kebir, and took part in the Khartoum relief expedition. Its unattached position as a battalion is due to the circumstance that when in 1873 it was decided to link the battalions in pairs there were one hundred and forty-one battalions, and the Cameronians chance to be the one left unpaired. New colors were presented to it by Queen Victoria, and it has since been entitled the Seventy-ninth Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.—Chicago Times.

A Nursery Idea.

In many nurseries in England there is to be found upon the wall a large card, perhaps two by three feet. At the top of the card is written the name and address of the nearest doctor, or the one to be called in case of accident. Beneath are the words: "What to do and how to do it." There is a list of the accidents most liable to happen to children and the remedy for each. Bites and swallowed buttons, bleeding nose, burns, convulsions, stings, bruises, and sprains, and poisons are all provided for; and in a box beneath the card are kept absorbent cotton, court-plaster, lint, ammonia, and various necessaries that are only to be used in cases of accident. When general chaos reigns, and even the intelligent have lost their wits, this card is invaluable. To be able to read and understand it might be one of the tools used in engaging a nurse-maid. Painted cards could probably be read more readily than those written.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

LITTLE GEMS.

LOVE never loses by being tested. BLESS in the bonnet never make honey.

THERE is no blacker devil than revenge.

PEACE dies the moment envy shows its head.

IT is only the truth we obey that can do us good.

WHAT

Swidder Thrus in the Flesh.
F. J. Thrus, whose charred bones a coroner's jury found in the ruins of his home at Oneida, has been taken to Chicago. He is the man who had his life insured for \$57,000 and then planned to disappear and have his widow draw the premiums of the various policies. The detectives had a long chase, locating Thrus finally in New Orleans. He kept up a supposedly hidden correspondence with his sorrowing widow under the name of R. S. Martin. The letters were intercepted and decoys mailed by the officers. He was nabbed when he called at the window for his mail.

The Mead Murder Trial.
It is pretty certain that the Mead murder cases at Waupaca, will not be tried this month, but by consent of District Attorney Goldberg and his associate, J. V. Quarles, for the state, and C. Jones and Sanborn for the defendants, will be for trial for a later day in the present term as announced by Judge Barden, of Waupaca. Under the arrangement the case may not be set for trial before June 4, as Judge Barden will be engaged in his own circuit in April.

Killed White Brandy.

Sam Swanson and John Erickson, farmers of the town of Maple Grove, became intoxicated at Cameron junction, near Chetek, and attempted to drive across the track in front of the Duluth Limited. Both were instantly killed and badly maimed. One horse was killed and the other crippled. The men were seated on the front bob and paid no attention to the onrushing train, though the view was entirely unobstructed. Swanson was married.

A Valuable Reservation.

An effort will be made to have the lands of the Redcliffe Indian reservation thrown open to entry this year. They are rich in brownstones and have good harbor facilities as can be seen on the shores of Lake Superior.

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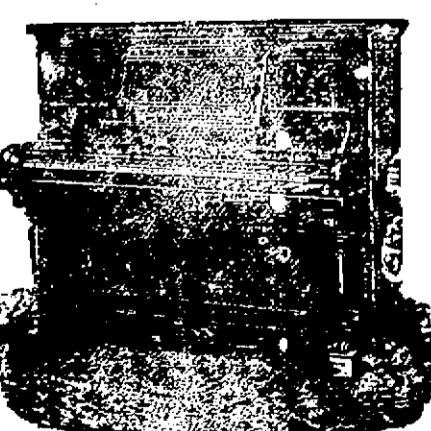
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FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH



Sunday Services:

Preaching, 10:30 a.m.

Sunday School, 12 m.

Jr. Union, 1 p.m.

Service, 6:30 p.m.

Preaching, 7:30 p.m.

TUESDAY:

B.Y.P.U.M. 6:30 p.m.

THURSDAY:

Prayer M. 7:30 p.m.

— ALL ARE INVITED —

H. A. BUZZELL, Pastor.

"Revival and Personal Work" subject of sermon Sunday morning. In the evening we join in the Union Services at the Congregational church.

An Ordinance to Detach Certain Territory From the Town of Pelican and to Create the Town of Woodboro, in Oneida Co.

Whereas, a petition has been presented to this Board, signed by thirty-three electors of this state, residing within the territory hereinbefore described, praying that said territory be set off from the town of Pelican and organized into a new town; and Whereas, said territory so proposed to be set off and organized into a new town contains a population of at least one hundred and twenty-five of whom have been actual electors of this state and resident within the territory of such proposed new town for six months and more past, satisfactory proofs of which facts have been furnished to this board; and Whereas, the resolution relating to such new town, adopted by this board on the 29th day of February, 1893, does not contain all the provisions required for the organization of a new town; therefore,

The County Board of Supervisors of the county of Oneida do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. All the territory included within the following described townships, and parts of townships, to-wit: All of township thirty-six (36) north of range four (4) east; all of township thirty-six (36) north of range five (5) east; all of township thirty-six (36) north of range six (6) east; all of township thirty-six (36) north of range seven (7) east; the west half of township thirty-six (36) north of range eight (8) east; all of township thirty-seven (37) north of range four (4) east, and all of township thirty-seven (37) north of range five (5) east, heretofore embraced in and constituting a part of the town of Pelican, is hereby set off and detached from the said town of Pelican to form a new town; and said territory so set off and the inhabitants thereof shall henceforth constitute a new town to be known as and called the town of Woodboro.

See. 2. The first town meeting of said town of Woodboro shall be held on the first Tuesday in April, 1893, at the school house on Section thirteen (13) in township thirty-six (36) north of range seven (7) east at the hour of nine o'clock a.m.

See. 3. The said town of Woodboro shall be charged with and liable to pay the proportion of the present unpaid legal indebtedness of said town of Pelican, which the valuation of the property in said town of Woodboro bears to the valuation of the property in said town of Pelican according to the last assessment roll of said town of Pelican, which proportion so chargeable to said town of Woodboro is hereby fixed and determined to be 20 6-10 per cent. of the whole of said indebtedness.

The legally incurred indebtedness of said town of Pelican is hereby ascertained and determined as follows:

Outstanding town orders, \$644.61

Bills audited for which orders are not drawn, 123.70

Miscellaneous bills filed, not audited, 811.50

Unpaid water rates since Jan. 1, '93, 823.76

Unpaid rents for street lighting dues, 153.92

Salaries of town and police officers, 174.45

Unpaid claims act of fire department, 250.00

Unpaid claims act of town poor, 200.00

Unpaid claims act of town poor, 40.00

Unpaid claims attorney fees, 600.00

Total, 4,193.35

All of which is presently due and payable. The proportion of said indebtedness chargeable to and to be paid by said town of Woodboro is determined to be the sum of \$644.61.

Contingent and disputed claims against said town of Pelican, to-wit:

The amount involved in the two suits, known as the Brown & Robbins and Day & Daniels tax cases; the claims of the town of Hazelhurst, and uncollected personal property taxes for 1892, alleged to be uncollectable, are not included in the foregoing determination of the indebtedness of said town of Pelican, the suits being for the collection of taxes, the claims of the town of Hazelhurst, and the uncollected personal property taxes for 1892, alleged to be uncollectable, are not included in the foregoing determination of the indebtedness of said town of Pelican, the suits being for the collection of taxes, the claims of the town of Hazelhurst, and the uncollected personal property taxes for 1892, alleged to be uncollectable, are not included in the foregoing determination of the indebtedness of said town of Pelican, the suits being for the collection of taxes, the claims of the town of Hazelhurst, and the uncollected personal property taxes for 1892, alleged to be uncollectable, are not 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"The people of this vicinity insist on having Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and do not want any other," says John V. Bishop, of Portland Mills, Indiana. That is right. They know it to be superior to any other for colds, and as a preventive and cure for croup, and why should they not insist upon having it. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. Y. Potter Co. Drug Store.

Spafford & Cole.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE TOWN OF PELICAN.

A Card.

Being urged by a large number of tax payers of the town of Pelican and the village of Rhinelander, I hereby announce to my friends that I am a candidate for the office of town assessor at the coming town meeting, and ask their support for that office. I promise if I am elected to perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability. G. EBY.

A Card.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Assessor at the coming election. Have lived among you for several years and never asked for office, and ask for it now for the reason that I am unable to do other work, owing to the loss of my arm a few weeks ago. If nominated and elected I promise to attend to the duties of the office faithfully and impartially. J. L. MCCLAGHLEN.

A Card.

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for the office of town Treasurer. If elected to that office I will endeavor to discharge the duties incumbent upon me carefully and faithfully and to the best of my ability. WILLIS JEWELL.

A Card.

At the solicitation of many friends and tax payers I hereby announce that I am a candidate for the office of Street Commissioner at the coming election. If elected I will perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability. GEO. OLESON.

A Card.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Assessor at the coming election, and respectfully ask your support. I promise to attend to the duties of the office if elected J. A. GERMOND.

Fresh green onions at R. Reed's.

Holland cabbage at R. Reed's.

Parsnips and sweet potatoes at R. Reed's.

Strictly fresh eggs and choice roaster at R. Reed's.

Winter Nellis pears, Malaga grapes and Washington Navel oranges at R. Reed's.

Town Treas. Thos. B. Walsh, of Eagle River, was in town Wednesday making his returns to the county treasurer.

M. Langdon, the merchant on the corner opposite the Rapids House, has an announcement in the New North this week, that it will pay you to read.

Hildebrand is on deck with a full stock of baby carriages for the season of '93. Quality and style at the top, and bottom prices.

The bill creating Vilas county passed the assembly Tuesday, as was expected. It will probably come before the Senate some time next week.

We would call the attention of our readers to J. R. Binder's ad. in this issue. Mr. Binder desires to close out his entire stock of silverware and jewelry at once, and so offers all goods in that line at manufacturer's prices.

No rules should be held as important as the rules offered by the arithmetic of life; to add to the happiness, subtract from the pains, multiply the joys and divide the sorrows of so many human souls as thou canst reach.

Don't neglect the comfort of the little ones. When you can make a more pleasant and comfortable for them and yourself do so. Hildebrand has just received a handsome line of baby carriages at prices from \$5.00 up. He handles the Whitney carriage, the best in the market. The wheels are provided with patent rust-proof hubs and are instantly detachable without the use of a wrench, fall early while the stock is complete.

"Cleopatra" will be produced at the New Grand Opera House, Monday, Mar. 27, by Turner's English Girls' Burlesque Company. This organization is easily the leader of its kind in the United States, and, although this is its first appearance its fame should be sufficient to fill the house on the opening night. Everybody anticipates witnessing a remarkable spectacle and the management claim the production will be a complete justification. The costuming is of a character which theatre-goers are unfamiliar with in connection with local or traveling presentations. Everything is made from rich material and from designs artistically fine. The blending of colors is superb, and the evolution of the large number of people on the stage produces a kaleidoscopic effect of rare brilliancy. The company that Mr. Turner has gotten together is admirable. Miss Helen Baker in the title role acts and sings charmingly, and her personality is delightfully picturesque. Misses Russell, Fleming, Hazel and Rose Mountain appear as the principals in the much-talked-of "Serpentine Dance" and create a sensation at every performance. The "Parisian Folly Dance" is given with pretty chorus effects during act second. During the performance many specialties are introduced.

Three days is a very short time in which to cure a bad case of rheumatism; but it can be done, if the proper treatment is adopted, as will be seen by the following from James Lambert, of New Brunswick, Ill.: "I was badly afflicted with rheumatism in the hips and legs, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It cured me in three days. I am all right to-day; and would insist on every one who is afflicted with that terrible disease to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and get well at once." 50 cent bottles for sale by J. Y. Potter Co. Drug Store.

Sam T. Jack, the greatest manager of burlesque shows in the world began his theatrical career at the bottom of the ladder and served a hard apprenticeship in the various branches of the profession before he attained the exalted position he now holds. Mr. Jack will be remembered at one time as the representative of Mr. M. R. Leavitt in various enterprises. He today is the most prominent variety manager in the United States. Mr. Jack is manager of Sam. T. Jack's Big Burlesque Co., the Forty Thieves, Mazeppa, Folly, Lily Clay, Creole and various other successful companies several of which have been seen here. He is also manager and proprietor of the Madison Street Opera House, Chicago, Ills., the western home of burlesque in which his company usually give their initial performances under his personal supervision. Success has crowned his efforts in every undertaking of recent years.

Our popular dairymen, John O'Brien, is the happy possessor of one of the finest and best bred trotting colts that stands in the state. The colt is two years old this spring, stands fifteen and one-half hands high and is standard under rule six. He goes by the name of Gullithorne, and was bred and raised by the great breeder, L. U. Shippee, at Stockton, California. Mr. O'Brien secured this colt at the great Berry sale of trotting stock held in Chicago last month in the advice of some of our local horsemen. His intention is to keep him in the stud until he is four years old, when he will be sent to a low mark. The colt was sired by the great young sire California Lambert, the dam was sired by Hawthorne, the best son that the celebrated Nutwood has. The colt has a half brother with a three year old mark of 2:19 1/2, and a full brother in blood with a two year old mark of 2:29. Gullithorne is a natural trotter himself, and can show considerable speed although he has only been in harness a few weeks. His career will be watched closely by all lovers of good horses in this section of the state, and we wish for Mr. O'Brien the fullest measure of success for his grit and enterprise.

St. Patrick's Day.

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day is to come to be an event of more than ordinary significance in Rhinelander. The fact that the Opera House was crowded from the stage to the door, last Friday evening, with our best people, who paid 25 cents apiece for the privilege of listening to the exercises, would sufficiently indicate this interest.

A most pleasant and praiseworthy feature of these observances has been the participation in them of people of all church denominations and of those who belong to no church. Our Catholic friends do themselves credit by inviting those who are outside of their communion to take part in these exercises, and those who are thus invited do themselves equal credit by accepting the invitation.

To celebrate St. Patrick's Day is to honor moral heroism, and all can freely join in such an observance. To do so strongly tends to promote good feeling in the community and discourage sectarianism. Cliques, factions and sects, with the strife and bitterness they engender, are the bane of smaller towns and cities.

The Catholic church in Rhinelander

is to be congratulated upon the fact that they have a leader in the person of Father July who is wise enough and liberal enough to cultivate friendly relations with the people, irrespective of creed or party.

Union Revival Meetings.

These meetings have been well attended and have proved very interesting. The themes discussed have been important and the discussion has been manly. Large numbers have indicated their desire to begin a new life, and many have given themselves to Christ. The meetings will close with Friday evening. Those who have not heard Mr. Hartshough must do so quickly or miss the opportunity.

On Tuesday evening the theme was "The New Birth—What is it?" The evangelist said it was the change of the heart's affections, so that the man would love spiritual things and spiritual work, and hence would enjoy doing those things which make for the building up of the kingdom of Christ. All are kindly invited. Come and hear Mr. Hartshough before he leaves.

Three days is a very short time in which to cure a bad case of rheumatism; but it can be done, if the proper treatment is adopted, as will be seen by the following from James Lambert, of New Brunswick, Ill.: "I was badly afflicted with rheumatism in the hips and legs, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It cured me in three days. I am all right to-day; and would insist on every one who is afflicted with that terrible disease to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and get well at once." 50 cent bottles for sale by J. Y. Potter Co. Drug Store.

STOVES!

WOOD AND COAL,
STOVES AND RANGES

We have a large stock of the above goods, which we are selling at a great bargain. We also have a full line of Hardware, Tinware, Paints, Oils and Glass. Call and get prices. M. H GREENLY,

Save Your Cash!

Not a Bankrupt Sale.

Not a Fire Sale.

Not a Job Lot of old

Shop worn goods, neither
am I closing out, but, I
will offer to the public on
and after

APRIL 10, 1893,

Strictly fresh goods from
the best manufacturers at
greatly reduced prices
for CASH.

List of Prices

will appear in the "New
North" on the above date.
Don't forget that you
will save.

25 Per Cent.

on your purchase of Dry
Goods and Groceries by
waiting until April 10th
and calling on

M LANGDON.

J. WEISEN'S
Provision Depot!

Always stocked with reasonable prices. The
finest butter, eggs and everything usual
found in a small grocery. Potatoes
at wholesale or retail. Give us
call. Brown street.

Don't Forget the Place

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Etc.
Repairing and Engraving Neatly Done.
Carry a full stock of the best make of watches in the best
gold and silver cases at very low prices.
Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

H. LEWIS,
Wine, Liquor and Cigar
MERCHANT.

Stoltzman Block, Rhinelander, Wis.

My goods are the very best, and I can supply
customers at Chicago and Louisville wholesale
prices.

Fine California Wines a Specialty.

Cromes oil and maple goods and prices

CARRIAGES
FOR THE LITTLE ONES

STYLE,
QUANTITY,
or PRICE.

at F. J. PINGRY & COMPANY'S
FURNITURE STORE.

F. C. HENRICI,
MERCHANT & TAILOR

Best Fitting Suits and the Best Goods for the Lowest Prices, that can be
found in Rhinelander. All Work Warranted. Shop opposite the Giant Store
Manufacturing Co.'s Factory, Rhinelander, Wis.

WE ARE
WIDE AWAKE!
AND EARLY IN THE FIELD!

With a spring Stock of the highest quality. Our special
effort for the spring season is to increase the pur-
chasing power of your dollar with

GREATEST VALUES

Ever Offered For Your Money.

It will be for your interest to call and inspect our charm-
ing display of new novelties and reliable
standard grades in

Dress Goods, Wash Goods,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Clothing, Furnishing Goods,
And Fine and Medium Ladies'
Gents' and Children's Shoes.

Our serviceable stock is distinctive in style, elegant in
display admirable in quality and sure to please.

TRY US. We are sure to have the best and sure to give
you a great dollar's worth for your money.

C. E. CRUSOE & CO.

MICHIGAN STORE.



(Copyright, 1883 by the Author.)

HERE were only three people in the room beside the whist-players—the old gentleman who sat in the corner of the room and was always reading, and Julia McCullough and young Stevens, who were in another corner, half shielded by the Japanese screen.

Of the card players one was old Mr. McCullough, to whom whist was the business of life. A second was old Mrs. McCullough, who played excellently, but never could be utterly deaf to the claims of the outside world. The third was Mr. Richmond, a successful lawyer, something over fifty, with closely-cut iron gray hair, quiet, keen eyes, a manner which very likely had been nervous, but was now only incisive, and an utterly absorbed attention to the matter in hand. People said Richmond had had a disappointment in love, which had kept him a bachelor and perhaps encouraged the habit of absorption—a fact which caused Julia McCullough and young Stevens to regard him with deep and respectful sympathy. The fourth player was old Mr. McCullough's partner, and just at present she groped under such a cloud of disapproval that it would have been a relief to have escaped notice altogether. She was a silent, smooth, unassumptive, unmarried woman, whose game Mr. McCullough had trained, trimmed and pruned, in season and out of season, until, as a matter of self-preservation, she learned to play better than he.

But it was owing to her that Mr. McCullough now fidgeted in his chair and glared at a nine-spot as if each chip on its surface were a weapon of assassination. It was but eight o'clock in the evening, and she was playing only till the stage came to take her to the train on which she was to leave—break up the game and leave. No wonder that Mr. McCullough was almost speechless with rage. No wonder that Mrs. McCullough fatally wandered, so that she mistook a knave for a king and pulled in her opponent's trick. Even Mr. Richmond, who scarcely knew how Miss Selwyn looked, so rarely he raised his eyes from the table, felt that her conduct was injurious.

"May I be permitted to inquire, Charlotte," asked Mr. McCullough, in an awful voice, "since when a knave has been advanced to the distinction of taking a king of the same suit?"

"Gracious!" admitted Mrs. McCullough, pushing the cards to Miss Selwyn, who was so cowed by the universal disapproval that she received them as a free gift.

"Of course it is impossible to be even decently attentive in the midst of such wilful disturbance," remarked Mr. McCullough.

"If it were not a case of illness—" began Miss Selwyn, apologetically.

"People have no business to be ill," snapped Mr. McCullough.

"Do you suppose Susan will be able to get there, too?" asked Mrs. McCullough.

"I hope so," returned Miss Selwyn. "Come, come, Charlotte!" exclaimed Mr. McCullough; "for heaven's sake let us play while we can!"

Julia McCullough and young Stevens were talking in low tones behind the screen.

"Did you really pin it up?" asked Julia, with apprehensive pleasure.

"I really did," returned young Stevens, "in the hall. I knew how strained the situation would be to-night, and as it is my last evening I wanted it to be peaceful. They might have asked one of us to take a hand."

"I wouldn't have done it," said Julia, firmly.

"Yes, you would, you poor lamb, or I would have taken your place and lost my temper. I can get along with your uncle anywhere but at the whist-table."

One of the hotel-servants came to the door—the stage was leaving. Miss Selwyn rose, looking ready to cry. The cards had just been dealt.

"I am very sorry," she said.

"Sorry!" growled Mr. McCullough; "we may have to play with a dummy!"

"There isn't a soul in the house that can play," sighed Mrs. McCullough. Richmond rose to go with Miss Selwyn to the door.

He put her in the carriage and returned. Not a word had been spoken. He walked restlessly to a book-case and read the titles. The old man in the corner buried himself deeper in his pages; the young girl and her companion became more involved in winding worsted. Mrs. McCullough scolded her hand mechanically. Mr. McCullough drummed on the table and looked ready to burst with rage. It was as if nature were preparing for a cataclysm.

Suddenly they all, except the reader, looked up. A woman stood in the doorway—a fine-looking though not a young woman. Her gray hair rose straight from her handsome forehead; her clear complexion was a little flushed, but she spoke with perfect self-possession.

"I saw the notice pinned up in the hall," she said. "I am a good whist player. Would you like to have me make up the hand?"

Young Stevens rose with a side glance at Julia, who looked a little scared.

"Pinned up in the hall?" repeated old Mr. McCullough doubtfully.

"Yes," she said distinctly, with a swift glance at the room; "the notice saying that there were three whist players in the east-end room who wanted a fourth at a quarter past eight. Only good players need apply."

Richmond glanced at the young man with a certain severity, behind which

was a gleam of amusement, and came toward the card table.

"I—" began young Stevens; but it was old Mrs. McCullough who settled the matter.

"Well," she interrupted, "do come and sit down. I'm sure I don't know how you got here, but we're glad enough to see you. I'll play with Mr. McCullough because I am used to him. You can play with my partner."

"We're wasting a lot of precious time," said Mr. McCullough, and the handsome woman came forward from the doorway and picked up the cards that lay at her place.

Richmond seated himself opposite and for ten minutes not a word was spoken. She did play well—one of those intelligent, pliable games which show science, memory and comprehension. Richmond was delighted with her. If at a critical point he planned a brilliant stroke she caught his intention instantly and cooperated. He was not curious concerning her personally; he had barely looked at her; she was simply his skillful comrade.

It was her deal, and as she picked up the cards she shuffled them once. Richmond's eyes were on her fingers and he started a little. She mixed the cards by an odd bit of manipulation. He had never seen but one other person do it. The next time he watched her, then he glanced from her fingers to her face in sudden, sharp inquiry. Her eyes were on his; they wore a look that might have been triumph. The game went on. The low tones of the young people were almost whispers.

"If you had that ace you were a long time playing it, Charlotte," said Mr. McCullough at the end of a hand.

"One doesn't win by being in a hurry," she answered easily.

"No," said the stranger, speaking for almost the first time, "one does not."

The words were simple, but to Richmond's ear they were emphatic. He looked at her with a certain air of suspense, and again she met his look. Another hand was played.

"You did it that time," said Richmond at the end of it, as he scored three tricks.

"Yes," said she, smiling, "I thought it was time I took matters into my own hands."

He turned a little pale and dealt the cards with his eyes on her face. The evening slipped on; the game was close and interesting.

"That play of yours was an unusual one," said Richmond, "but successful."

"Yes," she answered, slowly, "I broke all rules to do it. It was a forced lead, but there seemed nothing else to do."

There were bright red spots in her cheeks, and she held her handsome head very high as she spoke. He laid down his cards as if to stop playing; then—

"It saved the game," he said, concisely, as he picked them up again.

"I thought you had that queen, Charlotte," said Mr. McCullough, in irrefutable reproof, "from the way you played before."

"It is dangerous to draw inferences," said Richmond quickly, looking across the table.

"Not usually," she answered, lightly, "if one knows one's partner."

At ten o'clock Richmond, instead of taking up the hand she had just dealt him, put both his arms on the table

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DEATH OF JULES FERRY.

The Career of the Famous Frenchman Ended—He Died in Great Agony—The Primary Cause Was a Bullet Received in a Duel with M. Aubertin in 1857—His Career.

PARIS, March 18.—M. Jules Francois Camille Ferry, president of the French senate, died suddenly Friday evening from heart disease. The fatal attack was due to the effects of a bullet striking a rib near the base of the heart at the time he was attacked by Aubertin in 1857. He was seized with spasms early in the morning, and despite every effort made by the physicians who were hastily summoned the convulsions continued to grow in violence until at 6 o'clock in the evening he expired in a terribly severe spasm. Nothing had been known of his illness and the news caused a most profound sensation in Paris. Ferry was but recently elected to the senate's presidency, and his power was just beginning to be felt.

Mme. Ferry said in an interview with a reporter Friday evening:

"For the last two weeks M. Ferry had complained of difficulty in breathing. He would start up in the night occasionally, gasping and choking. Several times he left the table and hurried to a window to get fresh air. His sleep was much broken and his general health suffered in consequence. He showed an unusual lack of energy and an aversion to going out, except when his official duties called him. I almost forced him to drive for a little while every pleasant morning and evening in the last few days he seemed to recover somewhat; his former energy and spirits, although his difficulty in breathing was increasing. Thursday evening, although he said he felt better than at any time in the last week, he admitted that his health needed careful nursing if he was not to be disabled for his public duties. He went to bed at 10 o'clock. Before midnight he awoke with a chill. He fell asleep again, but rested uneasily, finally awaking in another chill, more severe than the first one. I sent for the doctor at once."

Other physicians were then summoned for a consultation. As M. Ferry wished to get up they did not insist upon his remaining in bed, although they forbade him to leave the bedroom and his study which adjoins it. At 10:20 he began struggling for breath. He sprang from his chair with sudden energy and paced the room, calling for air and complaining that he was suffocating. This sudden rally was followed by another sinking spell. Alternations of rallying and sinking continued until 5 o'clock, when he raised himself in his seat, looked at his wife fixedly, exclaimed "Save me," and fell back exhausted.

His struggle for breath became agonizing and the physicians injected morphine to relieve him. After a few unintelligible words he lapsed into a state of coma, which ended in death.

The news of M. Ferry's death astounded the city. A few evenings ago he was at the opera, and Thursday he presided over the senate. Hundreds of politicians called at the house during the evening and inscribed their names in the visitors' book. Extra editions were issued immediately after the announcement of the death.

The general feeling is that although his election to the presidency of the senate was contrary to the wishes of M. Carnot and M. Ribot, his death is a serious loss to the government. In the case of another cabinet crisis he, in his official capacity, would have been the first man to whom M. Carnot would have been bound to turn for advice. As yet the names of possible successors to the presidency of the senate have been hardly mentioned.

M. Ferry was born at Saint-Die in the Vosges, April 5, 1822. He studied law in Paris, was admitted to the bar there in 1844, took part in journalism and joined the opposition to Napoleon III, being one of those condemned in the trial of the thirteen in 1856. In 1861 he was elected to the corps législatif and sat with the left. He quickly made himself conspicuous, proposing the abolition of the court that acquitted Prince Pierre Bonaparte, and also the dissolution of the corps législatif as no longer representing the people. He voted against the declaration of war with Prussia. When the empire fell in 1870 he was made secretary of the provisional government of the national defense, and subsequently held several high public offices.

After the resignation of Marshal MacMahon in 1879 M. Ferry was appointed to a place in the cabinet of President Grévy as minister of public instruction. Under his administration the Jesuits were excluded from teaching in the public schools, and as a result the ministry was overthrown.

In 1889 the ministry was reconstructed under the premiership of M. Ferry. In the following year his administration was forced to resign in consequence of the public outcry against their policy in regard to the expedition to Tunis. Two years later he again became prime minister and immediately undertook his disastrous invasion of Tonquin. In the spring of 1885 M. Ferry was hurled from the premiership by an insignificant house of the deputies as a "tool of Prince Bismarck."

M. Ferry's failure to meet Gen. Boulanger in a duel after having grossly insulted the latter did much to render him unpopular in France. The seconds chosen were Messrs. Antoni Proust and Reynal for M. Ferry, and Gen. Boulanger insisted, through his seconds, upon such conditions of meeting as would insure a serious combat. These conditions were evaded by M. Ferry's representatives, and the seconds of the respective parties failed to come to an agreement.

ISSUED A SWEEPING ORDER.

A United States Judge Commands Engineers to Raise the Ann Arbor Boycott.

TOLEDO, O., March 18.—General Manager Ashley, of the Ann Arbor railway, and Alexander J. Smith, its general counsel, appeared before Judge Taft of the United States circuit court at Detroit Friday and made an application for a mandatory injunction against Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Chief Sargent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen requiring them to raise the boycott against Ann Arbor cars. Judge Taft allowed the order as prayed for.

THEY BUY CHOCOLATE.

Two Women, Not Troubled with Honest Scruples, Pick Up a Purse.

It was a red purse that was chosen to test the honesty of the average woman—[small, red purse with nickel clasp—that looked as if it had seen better days. In it were placed some keys that had outlived their usefulness, an outlawed Turkish bath ticket, a little brass ring that looked like gold, thirty-five cents in change, and, not least in importance, a card with the name and address of the owner plainly engraved upon it.

It was dropped with studied carelessness just where the crowd of shoppers was the thickest in one of the big town-stores, and the young woman who was engaged in laying squares for the tripping feet of her sisters passed to an adjoining counter to look as little like a villain as her sacred conscience would permit and to await developments.

They came sooner than she had expected. A child's bright eyes had seen the pocketbook drop and a piping voice announced: "You've lost your money, lady," before sufficient time had elapsed to make the traditional exclamation concerning one Jack Robinson!

There was nothing to do but to take the little red object graciously from the small fingers and to try enticing consciences in some other part of the shop.

This time the experiment was more successful—for too successful, in fact.

Two well-dressed women, evidently friends, who stood near the place where the purse fell, discovered it almost simultaneously. One of them—she of the big-plumed hat and triple, fur-bordered cape—picked it up and turned to the other, who was more soberly dressed in blue serge and a small blue toque trimmed with mink and blue quills.

"Wonder what's in it?" she said, regarding the modest affair curiously.

"Open it and see," her friend suggested promptly.

And so the clasp was turned and the poor contents revealed to two pairs of scornful eyes. The ring was regarded with some interest, the bath ticket subjected to a searching examination, but it was evident that the smallness of the find did not recommend it to the respectful consideration of the women into whose hands it had fallen.

"Only thirty-five cents!" exclaimed one, disgustedly.

"There's a card with the address," suggested the other, who seemed to have mid prompts toward honesty.

"Yes—but who's going to race one's feet off for a little bit of money like that?" snapped the owner of the big hat.

"People that are so careless ought to be taught a lesson. Come along; we'll go and get some hot chocolate with the quarter."

If her friend had an scruples they were young and tender and easily strangled, for she made no verbal protest, but followed in the wake of the holder of the purse with seeming satisfaction.

And the reporter sauntered carelessly after them, watched them enter a well-known confectioner's, and, horrified and dismayed that such a thing could be, saw them pay for the check that the courteous saleswoman handed them out of the little red purse itself.

Then she went away and wept for the moral turpitude of her own sex.—Chicago Tribune.

READING IN ICELAND.

Culture as It Exists Aways Up Toward the North Pole.

W. E. Mead, in his paper on "Books and Reading in Iceland," thus speaks of the universality of the reading habit in that far-away island:

"One naturally expects the clergy to be more or less educated and to have books as a necessary accompaniment, but one hardly dares to expect much of the ordinary farmers of so poor a land as Iceland; yet in spite of all drawbacks the Icelandic farmer manages to have at least a few books, and sometimes a remarkable number.

"On my trip to Hella and Krisuvik I omitted no opportunity of looking over the books in the farmhouses. Sometimes I found nothing but the Bible and the psalm-book or an old treatise on farming, or some practical religious work, put a little inquiry usually brought out a few volumes of the old sagas. At a farmhouse almost under the shadow of Hella I found on the chest of drawers in my bedroom, several schoolbooks—one for learning Danish—a volume of tales, and the usual psalm-book. Against the wall hung a portfolio partly filled with Icelandic newspapers.

"The members of the family appeared to be very intelligent and by no means to have limited their reading to the few books in sight. A day or two later we were at Skamstathor, on the southern coast. As we had just come from some of the places most famous in Icelandic story, I asked our host if he had a copy of the Njalsaga. He was a tall, shrewd-looking man of over sixty, with a strong face, a mighty, hawk-like nose, a little fringe of beard under his chin, and sharp, penetrating eyes. He thought there was a copy in the house and returned with a well-worn volume published in Copenhagen in 1772, having a part of the Gita page printed in vermilion. Other books were lying about the room. A bunch of newspapers published at Reykjavik hung against the wall, and the first number of a religious newspaper was handed about as a specimen copy.

"Books turn up in unexpected corners. While we waited for the wind to subside, so that our horses could safely swim the Ofnusa, we stayed at the house of the ferryman. He opened a bottle of port wine for us; and when I asked for a book to while away the time he brought a small armful for me to choose from.—Atlantic.

EASILY EXPLAINED.

Miss Lakebreeze—I wonder why Chicago girls are usually shorter than you eastern girls?

Miss Gotham—Probably it is because you are turned over a good deal more at the feet.—National Tribune

THE WHITE HOUSE DINING ROOM CHART.

Relieved me of a severe Blood trouble. It has also caused my hair to grow out again, as it had been falling out by the handful. After trying many physicians in vain, I am so happy to find a cure in S.S.S. O. H. ELBERT, Galveston, Tex.

S CURES By forcing out poisons of disease and the poisons of disease.

S S S. It is entirely vegetable and harmless.

Treatment on Blood and Skin made free.

SWIFT MEDICAL CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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THE NORTHWESTERN Tri-Chloride of Gold Institute.

Is now ready to receive and treat patients.

The treatment is neither an unknown or untried affair. It has successfully cured hundreds of cases, where the liquor, morphine, opium or tobacco habit had become a fixed disease.

It is the only Institute in this immediate section that is licensed to use the famous Tri-Chloride of Gold Cure and is the most advantageous for Northern Wisconsin people to be treated.

The terms are reasonable and a cure absolutely guaranteed. Call on or address

DR. H. C. KEITH,
Rhineland, Wis.

The Price Tells.
Tr. 2000⁰⁰ 3⁰⁰

J. B. SCHELL,
Merchant Tailor!

Brown Street, Rhinelander.

A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths always on hand. If you want a first-class perfect-fitting suit call on me.

JOHNSON & COMPANY,

Have the Largest, Best and Most Thoroughly Complete Stock of

Lumbermen's • Clothing

In the city, which will be sold at prices as low as any dealer's.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

MARTIN & CO.,

The Popular Cash Grocer's

Headquarters for
Choice Family Groceries

A Car of the Finest Flour in the city, just in.

Harness! J. H. Schroeder,
BROWN STREET.

Rhineland, - Wis

Light Heavy Harness,

And all Goods in my Line. Repairing done promptly and in a satisfactory manner. Orders from Lumbermen given special attention.

F. A. HALLET & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MEAT

Fish, Game and Poultry

RHINELANDER, WIS.

ODD PEOPLE OF ASIA.

PECULIAR RACE OF DWARF SAVAGES IN THE NILGIRIS.

A Remarkable Country with Many Remarkable Creatures — An Interesting Story of the Creation and the First Human Beings—A Weird Burial.

With queer insistence the English residents in India call the Himalayan ranges "hills"—not only these immense mountains, but also the tremendous chain which runs parallel to the Indian ocean and sends its feelings, as it were, into the center of south India. "Hills" indeed is the generic term for those stations in which the weary civilian and his wife, the soldier and his family betake themselves to rest during the woeful heats of summer.

Silna is not the grandest of these summer resorts for it houses the imperial government; Naini Tal shelters that of the northwest provinces; Bengal retreats to Darjeeling and Madras to that most delightful of all stations—Utakamand, in the Nilgiri hills.

The Nilgiris are perhaps the most beautiful of the many beautiful mountain ranges in India. They do not show an amazing growth of foresting giants, but they are most verdurous. Their sides are covered with vast beds of rhododendrons, whose dark leaves and enormous scarlet flowers often make them look as if on fire. Wild roses flourish with unfeigned luxuriance, which, clambering over woods of ilex and eugenias, make impenetrable floral thickets.

Nor is the country alone remarkable for its lovely landscapes or interesting for its agricultural possibilities, as enterprising coffee planters have set out immense orchards of this cherry-like tree out chiefly so for the queer races which find shelter in their wooded and walled canyons.

Some years ago the writer was in the Nilgiris in connection with government work, and had there the opportunity of seeing the small savages who live in the most impenetrable parts of this mountainous country. These are dwarfs who have never been tempted to partake of the benefits of civilization. They still live in holes in the ground or in hollow trunks, are absolutely naked and quarrel with the monkey over wild fruits. Now and again they venture to the lower levels and barter honey for glass beads and other worthless gewgaws. They hunt with bows and arrows and are remarkably vicious.

Another tribe equally as interesting are the Todas, who since 1860 have attracted the attention of Europeans.

The Portuguese thought they were Christians and sent to their moral assistance a Jesuit father, who, however, soon discovered that they were the most ignorant heathens. Much argument has been wasted upon the origin of these people, some asserting they were aboriginal to southern India, others insisting they were of the lost tribes of Israel and others that they were Manicheans.

However, only 600 or 700 remain, and the little settlements are scattered over the most picturesque portions of the Nilgiris. Their only worship is the buffalo, of which they have large herds and whose care and the gathering of wild honey constitute the sum of their daily toil.

Their story of the creation bears some resemblance to the belief of the orthodox Christian, for they tell how a man created a fellow man out of the earth and finished the good work by making woman, not out of his own ribs, but the other man's ribs. They have a tribe consisting of a father, son and a kit. The last was born of a pumpkin, the offspring of the first woman.

They, too, indulge in a heaven and hell, and as the mountain streams are infested with leeches which make the passage uncomfortable, the Todas say hell is a river inhabited by these swift creatures, spanned by a single thread over which the righteous can pass safely, but too frail for the traffic of the guilty.

The Todas' dead body is swathed in new cloth, his toes are tied together with red thread, earth is thrown over the corpse, and two of his buffaloes are sacrificed. They impose the dead man's hands upon the animals' horns and torment with bitter cries his passage to the unknown world. After removing the skull and finger nails the body is buried, and the ashes are scattered to the four winds of heaven.

The relics of the departed are taken to the mourning house and stored with those of others who during the year have passed the great divide. Around the house are hung the utensils which were used by the deceased and those articles which he most valued during life. Women are jealously excluded from the interior of this house of woe, but are permitted to peer through the crevices at the assembled mourners, which a year later perform the last rites. They lie on the floor, giving vent to the most hideous howls, beating their breasts and exciting each other to the flow of tears.

On the turf outside the house other Todas maintain an exciting dance, calling out their loud hub-hub-hubs, stamping their feet and dancing to the minstrel music of the pipe and a buffal-hide drum, blown and beaten by the carrie eating Kotas, who furnish music at all these dismal occasions. Nor are the ceremonies yet over. The sacrifice has to be performed, and this is done in a characteristically brutal fashion, for the mild Hindostani can work himself into the most fearful of religious frenzies.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Thirteen on the New Quarter.

On one side of the new quarter dollar are nine separate representations of the number 13. There are thirteen stars, thirteen letters in the scroll held in the eagle's beak, thirteen marginal feathers in each wing, thirteen tail feathers, thirteen parallel lines in the shield, thirteen horizontal bars, thirteen arrowheads in one foot, thirteen leaves on the branch in the other foot and thirteen letters in the words "quarter dollar."—Omaha World-Herald.

IN MUNICIPAL COURT.

State of Wisconsin, County of Oneida, Town of Pelican.

To G. A. Wimberg:— You are hereby notified that a summons has been issued against you, and your property garnished to satisfy the demand of August Carlson, amounting to two hundred and forty-three dollars and forty-two cents. Now unless you shall appear before Paul Browne, Municipal Judge in and for said county, at his office in said town on the 5th day of April A. D. 1893, at 1 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 13th day of March, A. D. 1893.

August Carlson,

39-m16-m30. Plaintiff.

IN MUNICIPAL COURT.

State of Wisconsin, County of Oneida, Town of Pelican.

To G. A. Wimberg:— You are hereby notified that a summons has been issued against you, and your property garnished to satisfy the demand of Charles Chaffee amounting to thirty dollars. Now unless you shall appear before Paul Browne, Municipal Judge in and for said county, at his office in said town on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1893, at 1 o'clock in the forenoon, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 13th day of March, A. D. 1893.

Chas. Chaffee,

W-M16-M39. Plaintiff.

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IN MUNICIPAL COURT.

State of Wisconsin, County of Oneida, Town of Pelican.

To G. A. Wimberg:— You are hereby notified that a summons has been issued against you, and your property garnished to satisfy the demand of Charles Chaffee amounting to thirty dollars. Now unless you shall appear before Paul Browne, Municipal Judge in and for said county, at his office in said town on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1893, at 1 o'clock in the forenoon, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 13th day of March, A. D. 1893.

Chas. Chaffee,

W-M16-M39. Plaintiff.

IN MUNICIPAL COURT.

State of Wisconsin, County of Oneida, Town of Pelican.

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Chas. Chaffee,

W-M16-M39. Plaintiff.

FURNITURE,

CARPETS,

DRAPERIES,

BEDDING,

CROCKERY,

STOVES and</